CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates,
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,313—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 29, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd AUG.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
,,			1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,169	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,995	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED all to know that cure in most inveterate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 2. No fees. No inconveniences. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 2. 'FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the case. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. 'FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Rates sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C Works Krishnagar, Bengal (E.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Aug. at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
,, R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly services.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ltd.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
ALCOCK'S CELEBRATED
FISHING TACKLE,
RODS, REELS, LINES, HOOKS,
ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR SPORTSMEN.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

SMOKERS!
TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As
GENERAL KITCHENER ..... per 100	4	0	EXTRA No. 3 ..... per 100	1	8
IMPERIAL ..... ,,	4	0	EXTRA POPULAR .. ,,	1	0
AROMATIC ..... ,,	2	12	GOLD TIPPED.		
INDIA ..... ,,	2	8	EXTRA No. 1 ..... per 100	2	8
EXTRA No. 1 ..... ,,	2	4	EXTRA No. 2 ..... ,,	2	0
EXTRA No. 2 ..... ,,	1	12	TOMMIES ..... ,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
GENERAL AGENTS.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PIANOFORTES.
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.
COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands ...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
,, ,, Uprights ...	,, 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Insulators	,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.
Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS,
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORS
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	I.C., SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	&c. &c. &c
	&c. &c. &c,	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, August 20th, at 8-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, Major,
Secretary.

Poona, July 20th, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS.

INTEREST ANNUITY and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for 30th June, 1901, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

UNDER Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have to APPOINT an ASSESSOR to the Tribunal of Appeal to be constituted under Section 48 (1) of the aforesaid Act.

2. The Assessor will be appointed for a term of one year, but will be eligible for re-appointment.

3. Government have fixed the remuneration of the Assessor as follows:—

A retaining Fee of Rs. 50 per mensem, and a Fee at the rate of Rs. 15 for each hour during which the Tribunal sits to perform the functions of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

4. Gentlemen wishing to apply are requested to send in their applications, which should state their qualifications, to the Undersigned on or before the 5th August, 1901.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, un crushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2
BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co.

OMBAY

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Coulist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MANDVI COLEWADA.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following landed properties, in Re Dossa-Gopal, traded in the name of Heerjee Dossa, an insolvent, on the following day and hours on the premises, respectively:—

LOT No. 1.

On THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mandvie Colewada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 896 new No. 6335, old Survey No. 707, and new Survey No. 2501, and by the Municipality under Ward No. 1939 and street Nos. 84, 86, 88, and bounded on the east and north partly by the property of Kooka Luxmon and partly by the property of sha Merjee Jeewanjee, on the south by Bhandarwada Street, and on the west by the property of Daming Seedee Thanker.

LOT No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1901, at 4·30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mandvie Colewada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1811, new No. 6339, old Survey No. 710 and new Survey No. 2501, and by the Municipality under Ward B No. and street No. 50 and bounded on the east by Kollwada Cross Lane, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by Bhandarwada Street, and on the south by the property of Dewjee Hurry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., or to the Undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1901.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAIR OF LARGE DIAMOND EAR-DROPS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 255 of 1893.

Sale Mahomed and others
vs.
Lady Janbai and others.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver, appointed in this Suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd August 1901, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets Fort.

One pair of large diamond ear-drops.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TANTALUS FRAMES.—One, two and three bottles in various designs and various prices cased in solid English Oak frames with best nickel mounts. From Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Ash. Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles. Sterling Silver Mounts. Quite New. Inspection invited.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE.

THE HOUSE FOR BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER GOODS.—Upwards of 1000 pairs of BOOTS and SHOES now on view, can all be seen in one glance round our Show Room. All shapes and sizes, broad medium and pointed toes. Price from Rs. 3 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.), Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

PINK and GOLD CUPS and SAUCERS, Full Breakfast Size, Pure Porcelain, Original Price Annas 3, reduced to Annas 5½, during Sale only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

IF you are suffering from RHEUMATISM, GOUT, send for a phial of KHAKI OIL which is a radical and rapid cure for the disease. Re. 1. Messrs. TREACHER and all Dealers in Medicines.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN NIMRODS celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street,

HORSE FOOD, Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Fresh Bran Sold ready. A. THAVER & Co., Two Tanks Flour Mills, Grant Road, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 150° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 21 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Imons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "C." care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have THIS DAY TAKEN OVER the OFFICE of SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS of the above Company from Messrs. Lakhmidas and Co., and that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company has been REMOVED to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 25th July, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 413 of 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Palava Road, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date, the 5th day of December, 1899, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court house, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road, in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazendar thereof being Parbhoo Karnand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 113, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and forty-seven feet in length, and bounded in front by public main road, on the left by the gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the gully house of Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Govind Lladhar and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a gully and next to the gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Laxman, and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rakhmabai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9ths square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cowasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Motoo Raghunath, and on the South by the Stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariwala, which said premises are registered in the Collectors rent roll under No. 570, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage, on the West by the Mahomedan Burying place, on the North by the stable of Hatanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jugonnath Shankersheth, Esquire, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 570.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under Special Sanction of the Secretary of State in Council of India and the Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

TO be constructed and worked on terms of Government of India R-C 924, dated 15th September, 1893, by which the following concessions are offered:—

1. The free use of land.
2. The provision of rolling stock and the maintenance at favourable rates by the main line administration.
3. The carriage of stores and materials over State lines at favourable rates.
4. The grant of a limited rebate from the main line earnings to assist the Company towards obtaining a dividend of 4 per cent per annum on the approved capital expenditure.
5. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed during construction and charged to capital account in terms of Act X of 1895.

DIRECTORS:

F. A. REDDIE Esq., Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.
H. E. F. PROCTER, Esq. "
VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM, Esq., "
RAO BAHADUR HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, Ahmedabad.
LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Esq., Ahmedabad.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI, & MOOS.

AGENTS:

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co. Bombay.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL—Rs. 13 LAKHS, IN SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Of which His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda and His Highness the Maharajah of Bhawnagar have agreed to take one lac each

1. This Company is formed to provide funds for the construction of a Metre Gauge Railway in the Petlad district of Guzerat lying between Saberkanta, Ahmedabad and Dholka.

2. The B. B. and C. I. Railway have already constructed and are working a number of Feeder Lines with the following excellent results:—

Branch.	Date of Complete Opening.	Length.	Capital Cost per mile.	Average Gross Receipts per Mile per week (1900).	Average Net earnings Yearly per cent. on Capital Cost (1900).
		Miles		Rs	
Anand-Petlad	1880	13·35	5,483	126	5·45
Mehsana (Metre)	1891	92·63	35,001	84	6·07
Palanpur and Deesa (Metre)	1893	17·23	24,219	48	5·73
Ahmedabad-Prantej (Metre)	1897	51·53	35,507	93	8·01

3. In 1-91, Mr. T. D. Little, from most careful records of registered traffic upon the route, makes the following statement:

Name of Line.	Gauge.	Goods. In order to realize a dividend of 4 per cent. Tons per annum required.	Goods. Tons per annum existing on the present routes.	Passengers. Daily average required.	Passengers. Daily average existing on the present routes.
Ahmedabad-Dholka ..	Metre...	18,932	23,930	259	695

"The existing goods traffic on the combined routes to be served by this line is more than sufficient to provide what is wanted without any allowance for new traffic and there are 695 passengers daily, while only 259 are required according to the data shewn."

4. The B. B. and C. I. Railway will construct the line, and will maintain and work it at the same ratio of expense which obtains on their combined system, but such sum in any year is not to exceed 44 per cent of the gross earnings for that year. This arrangement to be in force until the termination of the present agreement between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Secretary of State in Council of India but the Secretary of State has agreed that this percentage shall not in any case exceed for one half year the percentage of the working expenses in relation to gross earnings of the R. M. Railway for the same half year and shall not exceed in any year 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway.

5. The Secretary of State in Council of India retains the right to purchase the new line on the 30th June 1922 and thereafter at intervals of ten years, at twenty-five years' purchase based on the average net earnings of the Branch for the three years immediately preceding the purchase, provided that the purchase-price shall not exceed the total capital expenditure by more than 20 per cent., and shall not be less than the total capital expenditure.

6. An Indenture has been entered into between the Secretary of State in Council of India and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., the promoters of the Company which can be inspected at the Office of the Company.

7. Another Indenture has been arranged between the Secretary of State in Council of India of the one part and the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Limited, of the other part, which will shortly be executed. This can also be inspected at the Office of the Company.

8. And the Company is authorised to pay by way of Interest during construction and to the close of the half year next after the half year during which the Railway shall be completed and opened for traffic but not beyond 31st December 1902 a sum not exceeding 4 per cent per annum.

9. The Secretary of State in Council of India accepts no responsibility for the estimate of the cost of the proposed Railway or its probable profits after completion.

10. Rupees 20 per share will have to be paid on allotment, the balance probably in the two or more calls spread over one year at intervals of not less than three months.

11. The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Office of the Agents.

12. Any person applying for any shares in this Company or who is allotted any shares in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the two Indentures referred to in clauses 6 and 7 hereto respectively and the Memorandum and the Articles of Association referred to in clause 11 hereof and to be bound by the same as if he had actually and voluntarily signed the same.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st July, 1901, and Application for shares should be made to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent., namely Rs. 180 per Whole Share, and Rs. 45 per Quarter Share, has been declared and made payable on and after 29th July to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 22nd July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 5th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1901.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST DUE on the Debentures will be paid to bearers of Debenture coupons at the Registered office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, from and after MONDAY, the 29th July, 1901.

FOR THE UNION SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

LANG AND COMPANY.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th July, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 20 of 1895.

ADAMJEE KARRIMBHOY ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDOOLALLY KARRIMBHOY & others .. Defendants.

AND

HASSONALLY ADAMJEE ..... Purchaser.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of March 1900, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon in one lot at the risk and cost of the abovenamed purchaser, Hassonally Adamjee.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate lying and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 7-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14 and west formerly assessed under No. 13 and entered in the Collector's Book of Revenue under No. 2235 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji, on the West by the public street called Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Street, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Tyabjee and all which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and first defendant and their respective tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 33 and 35 and Ward No. 6836 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16017 situate and being in Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Street in the new town in the Island of Bombay containing 56 1-3 square yards by admeasurement and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Valeejee Fesajee and Adamjee Fesajee, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Street and all which said premises are situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and the first defendant and their respective tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 11 Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex Officio.)

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AGENTS:

MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-3 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

The Way to make that old

CYCLE.

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.

OUR SPECIAL

STOVE

Enamel renders the best service. Charges

Rs. SEVEN.

The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 936.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	220 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	262 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,568,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 9 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5
,, 6 Months	4½
,, 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are op

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as two new revolving top office tables, mirror almire, cupboard, teapoys, sofas, easy chairs, chest of drawer,

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 English platform scale.
1 D. B. gun by Thomas Turner in case.
2 new fire and burglar proof safes by Ratner, 51 1-2 by 25 1-2 by 25 1-2
2 " " " 33 1-2 by 17 1-2 by 27 1-2
2 " " " 37 1-2 by 28 1-2 by 27 1-2

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sulleman jee Moola Abdoolally and Co., of Foolgally, Municipal Contractors—

5 casks Vaughan's Carolina hoes, Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

On account and at the risk of Messrs, Rasoolally Abdoolally and Co, of Foolgully, Municipal Contractors—

20 packages Hexagon iron bolts and nuts and washers of different assorted sizes,

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles such as "New Howe" and of other makers.

1 strong-built second-hand victoria,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 second-hand light dogcart.
1 double-seated brougham,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &TC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., and FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of iron painted folding chairs, teapoys, garden seats, bentwood sofas and chairs, rolled gold jewellery, sample watches by Waltham and Co. of America, brass and iron bedsteads, water proof umbrellas, large and small carpets and rugs, over-coats, American plateware, leather and plush goods, binoculars, albums, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILVER POTS, &C.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m. the following ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Shamabai alias Cooverbai, widow of the late Canjee Lowjee, viz :—

Gold neck chains, sankla, kudda, pochi, akota, necklace, emerald ring, pearl torlo, Mchunnnala, silver rings, kankas, banda, vatki, lota, koondi, tope, thali, kooje, silk saree with gold embroidered border, silk handkerchieves, etc,

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SEA SIDE VIEW" AT MIDDLE COLABA ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st Proximo at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Naranjee Vijee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sulleman jee Moola Abdoolally, Esenbhoy Moolla Adoolally, and Ismailjee Noorbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of June, 1897, the following landed property, viz :—

All those two several pieces of leasehold land now formed into one, with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Colaba Road leading to the light-house, in the registration district and City of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 49, 42, new Nos. A-1528, B-1529, old Survey Nos. 32, 33, and new Survey Nos. 2-6881 and 3-6881, containing by admeasurement 439 and 365 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 283 A, and Ward A, No. 202, and bounded on the east and north by the sea-shore, and on the west and south by the property of Jehangir Eduljee Soonawalla and Muncherjee Rustomjee Kapadia, and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at B 2 Warrant Officers Quarters, Middle Colaba, hundsome teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware English tapestry carpets, hand sewing machine complete, 2 Humber free wheel lady's and gents bicycles in perfect order, almost new, wearing apparel, etc, the property of Mr. R. J. Burgham proceeding to England.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHULESHWAR ROAD, AT THE CORNER OF THE 2ND OR MIDDLE BHOIWADA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under the power of sale contained in a mortgage dated the 18th day of August, 1897, and a deed of further charge dated the 16th day of December, 1898, and made between Mithabai, widow of Joshi Nathoo Khimji, and Shivji Nathoo of the one part, and the mortgagees Morarji Mohanji, Muddonji Mohanji, and Dharamsey Shankerjee of the other part, and under the instructions of the mortgagees, the following property :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing on Fazendari ground of the late Pandurang Shirji, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the Bhuleshwar Road, at the corner of 2nd or Middle Bhoiwada Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar and now of Bombay, covered with tiles, built of chunam, consisting of 2 stories, and assessed formerly under No. 156 and now under ward C No. 5038, and street No. 39-41, which ground measures 65 square yards 53 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth), and bounded as follows :—On the east by the house of Ganji Chatoo, on the west by the Bhuleshwar Public Road, on the north by the house formerly of Sadanund Trimbakji and now of the said Mithabai, and on the south by the second Bhoiwada Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 87 square yards and 3-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5036, and street No. 4345, situate at or near Bhuleshwar opposite to Ballaji's Mundir, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east and north by the premises formerly of Narotum Raghoonathdas and now of Lakhmidas Narotumdas, on or towards the west by the Bhuleshwar Street, and on or towards the south by the premises formerly of Ramdas Bawa and now of the said Shivji Nathoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., at the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Cama Carriage Factory, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by "Feurich" nearly new, first rate pictures and oliographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one single barrel breach loading gun, a handsome strong Calcutta-built victoria with rubber tyre wheels by "Dykes," a handsome strong roan pony with set of brass mounted harness, &c., the property of a Lady, proceeding to Europe.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ALI JENJIKER STREET.

By order instructions of Messrs. Balaram Vinayak Senjit and Dr. Tricumdass, the Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in Appeal No. 1115 preferred from Suit No. 1 of 1898 filed by Mithabai against Canji Arjuman and by virtue of the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 18th day of June 1896 and the deed of further charge bearing even dated on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Narayen Sacharam, Marruti Sacharam, Eknath Sakharam and Janki widow of Sacharam Suntoojee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of August 1901 at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction the valuable landed property owned in the undermentioned particulars either in one or two lots.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house creditamenis and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Shaikally Janjik Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said Shaik Janjikar Street in the South side thereof registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 554, new No. 6264 old survey No. 829, new survey No. 2333 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B ward No. 18 Street No. 247-51 containing by admeasurement 176 square yds or thereabouts and bounded on the east formerly by the vacant ground of Ramchander Narayen and now that of the house of Succaram Suntooji, on the west by a passage, on the north by Shaik Ally Janjikar Street and on south formerly by the house of Keshow Succaram and now that of Thakur Mooljt.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house sding thereon situate lying and being at Janjikar Street assessed by the Municipal Assesser under ward B No. 18 Street No. 253 and registered in the books of the Collector Land Revenue under old No. 553 new No. 6203 old surt No. 821, new survey No. 2334 containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east north by the property of Mootji Purshotam and on west by the property of Janabai widow of Succaram Sunji and on the south by the Shaikally Janjikar Street.

For fuer particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Special Commissioners their office at 101 Medows Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

THE Allahabad-Fyzabad broad gauge railway will probably be began during the ensuing cold weather.

MR. J. O'CONER, Director-General of Statistics, will proceed home on privilege leave, in the early autumn.

THE report regarding the falling health of the Amir of Kabul from trust-worthy enough, thinks the "Pioneer," is that his Highness has not been attacked by any serious illness. It is a case of old age gradually making its effects felt, for Abdur Rahman is approaching sixty, and the hardship which he endured in the early part of his stormy career left their mark upon his constitution. Travellers from Kabul describe now of the "white-bearded Amir," and describe him as aging rapidly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 26.

2½ per cent. Consols	£93	= +1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2	= —1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 93 9-16	= +1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16	= —1-16
" New York	58 1-2	= —1-4
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·19		= +1-2 ;
" New York	4·87 3-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	= "
" Short London Bills	2 5-8	= "
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4	= —1-8

Council Bills in Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1 3 29-32.
Silver to Bombay £ 50,000.
" Hongkong £ 37,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil. Spot 4 13-32—1-32. Arrivals closed feverish.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·13	4·12	4·5	4·3	4·3
—4	—4	—3	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000	bales.
Do. last year	6,100	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
" Continent	8,000	"
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-8	
Futures, month of Sept.	7·20—6	
Do. Dec.	7·34—2	

Linseed 58 3-8 August September Antwerp and Dunkirk. Buyers tone quiet. Arrivals—Morocco, Loch Tug, Marq. Bacquesheim.

Goat skin sale closed to-day with fair demand. Goat skins Bombay prime quality firm and prices par to 1-2 higher. Ditto common quality 1-2 lower. Goat skins Madras dull and prices par to 1d. lower, total quantity sold 1,000,000 Sheep skin sale opened to-day, at last sale rates.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	42,000
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" for exportation	5,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	45,000
" Actual exports	6,000
" Week's imports	38,000
" Stock	579,000
Surats week's sales	900
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" for exportation	800
" Amount forwarded to consumers	700
" Actual exports	100
" Week's imports	1,000
" Stock	29,000
Afloat American	50,000
" Indian	3,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " Continent	45,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	360,000
Do. at Interior Ports	180,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, the 26th July :—

Cotton	491	bales.
Wheat	2,705	cwts.
Linseed	3,002	"
Rapeseed	8,000	"
Gingellyseed	154	"
Poppyseed	1,524	"
Groundnuts	41	"
Castorseed	1,888	"
Rice	1,235	"
Myrabollams	74	"

Imports of Silver Bullion ex s. s. Caledonia, from London, Rs. 20,64,199.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 27.
EXCHANGE.

There is a slightly firmer tone in this market, though quotations are all unaltered and business reported is on a very small scale. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 27-32d.
Do. Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do " Frances	103 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been quiet with few transactions reported. Opening at 96 1-8 for the early settlement and 95 15-16 for that of 30th August we close with buyers at a decline of 1-16th in both positions.

SHARES.

There is little doing in shares to-day. She tone is quiet but steady. Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,700.

FREIGHT.

Buyers have been comparatively out of the market which remains quiet. A small business is reported for Antwerp and Hamburg at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. for seeds, July shipment.

SEEDS.

This market remains steady with a good enquiry from shippers. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-6 with a good demand. Rapeseed is Rs. 6-12 to 6-13 for Brown Cownpore and Delhi. Poppyseed, there are several buyers at Rs 8-12. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 33-12 to 34 with little doing.

COTTON.

Buyers are withdrawing, hoping to get in at lower rates, with the continued fall in New York and Liverpool. Dealers having sold freely during the last few days, are not pressing stocks for sale, and business is therefore restricted. In the Sutta market, prices are declining for new crops, but only a small speculative business is reported.

LONDON, JULY 27.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£93 = unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes	£100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2 = do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£93 3-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London	26 7-8
Do. New York	58 1-2 = do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 = do.
New York	4·87 3-6 = do.
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent do.
Do. Short London Bills	" 2 5-8 do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills	" 3 1-4 do.

Rapeseed, Brown, 40 1-8, August-September Hamburg, business done tone strong.

Linseed, 59, August-September Antwerp-Dunkirk sellers tone firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 503 bales. Surats Nil. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 13 32. Arrival closed stead.

Liverpool Futures—

July.	July-Aug.	Oct.	Dec. Jan.	Jan. Feb.
4-17	4-16	4-7	4-4	4-6
plus 4	plus 4	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000	bales.
Do. last year	3,400	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
Do. to Continent	6,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 1-8	
Futures, month of Sept.	7·20	
Do. do. Dec	7·34	

	Bales.
COTTON.—Total visible supply	1,770,000
" of which is East Indian	39,000
" stock in London	8,000
" quantity in sight	10,080,000

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 12-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	93 9-16
Bar Silver	26 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jelunga left here this evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Mike Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore, on the 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The s. s. Egypt arrived Marseilles on Saturday, the 27th instant.

THE following curious advertisement appeared in the "Irish Times" :—If the party who has tied up an Irish Terrier called Murphy, short tail, and 30lbs. weight, long ears, and smooth coat, will kindly let him out he will come hom to 55, Wellington-road (he is like a drunkard with no money—he always goes home.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water 10-21m., 9-45a. Low water, 3-9m., 4-8a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Ackbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p.m.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of June last 2 horses and 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 4 horses, 2 ka-buffaloes and 14 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals at Parel, for curative treatment. During the last month, 357 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 6 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 15 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

ABANDONED BY THE MOTHER.—On the morning of the 22nd July while Mrs. Crighton was walking outside the Dharavi Fort, she heard a child crying in a cactus hedge and on going to the spot, she found a newly-born female child, lying in the middle of the bush, quite naked and covered over with loose cactus. Mrs. Crighton had the child wrapped up in cloth and removed into her bungalow, where it was resuscitated with a warm bath. The police were subsequently informed and the child was removed to the Bai Motibai Hospital, where it died next day. On an inquiry the police traced the mother to a shed in Adamji Peerbhoy's ground near the Dharavi Fort and removed her to the same hospital. The mother, who is a Mahomedan woman, is a widow with two children. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict that death was due to privation and exposure, and that the act of the mother in exposing it was negligent.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our corresponden writes :—The Curzon Canal in Verawal and Patan districts is finished. It is 13 feet wide and 9 feet deep and 48 miles in length, and is capable of irrigating thousands of acres of land. Another canal is now in course of construction in Gondal district, which will, when finished, irrigate 5 square miles A large tank capable of holding about two lacs of gallons of "bulk oil" has been erected at Porbunder.—Extensive changes have been made in the postal department of Kathiawar division. Many local Postmasters have been promoted and put to work as mail sorters, while mail sorters are transferred to local post offices. Besides this, one additional clerk on Rs. 80 has been placed under the postal Superintendent, Mr. Karanza, making a total of four clerks now at his disposal. The Kathiawar division is one of the largest in India, and Mr. Karanza has received letters of thanks from his superiors for the good management of this division.—Two mail runners, who were carrying mails to Batwa from Dhorajee, were waylaid by Meanas and shot down and mail bags containing about Rs. 400 taken away.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.—Dr. and Mrs. C. Fernandez gave an entertainment in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday evening. The hall was tastefully decorated and suitable arrangements were made for refreshments for the Hindu guests of whom there was quite a large number present. Mr. and Mrs. Chandavarkar were garlanded on their arrival after which a concert-programme was gone through. Signor Lagatolla played a violin solo, Miss. Graham sang "Mine in my Dreams" and Mr. Mongini gave two comic songs. There ware other fairly good items on the programme to all of which Mr. Joseph D'Costa played the piano accompaniment. Dr. Fernandez eulogised the merits of Mr. Chandavarkar, alluding to his public services, as member of the Legislative Council, President of the National Congres, etc. Mr. Chandavarkar suitably replied. The guests then adjourned for refreshments and dancing commenced shortly after to the strains of the band of H. M. S. Magdala.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

LAST night the Police received information that one Jaga Maka, a Hindu, residing in a hut in Jaffer Sulleman's compound, at Walkeshwar, attempted to murder his wife, Samkhani, by cutting her throat with a table knife and then attempted to take his own life in a similar manner. The police on going to the place found both the man and woman lying unconscious with their throats cut. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Presidency Magistrate, took down their dying depositions. It appears that Samkhani's former husband had left money and jewellery, over which she and Jaga, who is her husband by "Necka," had been quarrelling for some days past. Samkhani left the house about ten days ago, taking with her the money and ornaments and went to reside with her daughter at Tardeo. Yesterday afternoon she returned home, when, according to her statement, the man knocked her down and cut her throat and then drew the knife across his own throat. The husband in his deposition contradicted the wife's statement and said that in the afternoon, while he was lying asleep on a bench in the hut, Samkhani in company of one Natha Vira came up drunk. The woman sat on his stomach, while Natha cut his throat. Both of them then ran away. They committed this deed because they wanted to get rid of him and take possession of the property. The matter is being investigated by the police.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	24
C arket, Dhobi Talao, Panawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	5	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	4	16
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	27	20	125
Same date last year	14	8	206

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	3	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	8	13	101
Total plague deaths to date	96,77	89,9287	
Same date last year	13	8	204

THE Empress of 2nd July may be described as a Bombay number. It has excellent photographs of the Bombay Yacht Club, outside view, the ball, billiard and dining-rooms, a Band evening in the lawn with the usual congeries of tea parties in full swing, the Residential Chambers and several of the yachts, winners of prizes. There are five illustrations of Government House, Ganeshkhind, of the Poona Gymkhana Ground, polo pavlion, Karli Caves, near Lanowli interior and exterior; "F" Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. There are many other pictures and much interesting descriptive letter press. We should think that for conveying an idea to friends at home of some of our social institutions at this side of India the present number of the "Empress" is the very thing to send them.

IT has been stated in the Press that no work by any British artist in this year's Salon has been "acquired by the State." This is incorrect. The "Funeral in the Low Country" of Mr. Frank Spenlove-Spenlove, R. B. A., has not only been awarded a medal, but has been purchased by the French Government for the national collection in the Luxembourg.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING).

APPLICATION TO TAKE A PLAINT OFF THE FILE.

GOVIND SADKOJEE BOLE VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, for the defendant, appeared before his lordship on Saturday afternoon in support of a rule "nisi" requiring the plaintiff to show cause why the suit should not be struck off the record for want of the notice required by section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and why the plaintiff should not pay the costs of these proceedings. Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia for the plaintiff, appeared to argue against the rule.

Mr. Davar, in speaking against the rule, read from the plaint of which the following is a summary :—

The plaintiff had filed a suit for a declaration that he is entitled to a renewal of his licenses for two successive periods of three years after the expiry of the first period o nthe 31st July 1901 ; that the defendant may be ordered through the Collector of Abkari in Bombay to renew the licenses for two successive periods of three years after the 31st July 1901; that in the meanwhile and pending the hearing of this suit, the defendant may restrained from selling the licenses or dealing with them in any way to the prejudice of the plaintiff, and for costs, and further and other relief. Besides the licenses mentioned in the plaint the plaintiff is the holder of four other licenses with reference to which the Collector of Abkari served (notices intimating that they would not be renewed. After certain correspondence, plaintiff filed a suit against the defendant, who gave an undertaking not to sell the licenses till the intended motion for injunction to restrain him from selling the licenses was heard by the High Court. But plaintiff had ascertained that his licenses No. 42 and 81 were among the licenses which the Collector had advert ised for sale by public auction on Monday the 22nd inst. Plaintiff said he had no notice of any kind that these licenses were to be sold. He contended that he was entitled to a revenal of those licenses, and that the action of the Collector, in advertising the sale, was wrongful and improper.

Mr. Davar, speaking against the rule, said plaintiffs contention was that he was the holder of licenses known as non-privileged, that is, that a certain class of licenses was not to be forfeited in consequence of a Government resolution passed some time previous to the year 1892. For these licenses a large sum was charged for the first three years, say Rs. 10,000 or so and then for the next three years a lower sum such as Rs. 1700 and so on. The loss suffered by the holder of licenses was for the first three years for which he was in some measure compensated during the period that was to run.

Mr. Scott said that this was not an affidavit.

Mr. Davar read from the plaint and proceeded to say that his cleint had no notice of the intended action of the Collector, and plaintiff then filed the plaint.

They had admittedly filed the suit without notice. It had been stated that under the circumstances the plaint should be taken off the file owing to the defect that no statutory notice as contemplayed by section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code had been given, That section contemplayed an act done by a Government servant in his official capacity." The act, however, was not done by the Collector in his official capacity. The suit was to restrain the Collector from doing a prohtibed injury and breach of contract. The plaintiff had set out the contract in his plaint, in which it was started that the plaintiff was entitled to a further term of six years, Of this condition the plaintiff everred that the Collector had committed a breach, and he asked for the restraint. The Collector, on the contrary, had given no reason for his action on the point of notice. Counsel then cited authorities to show that no two months notice was required.

The Collector after having done a wrong according to the plaintiff, now contended that he was right. He would argue that it was disastrous for public servants to disclose reasons for administrative acts. He did not say he wanted time to think it over and to report at leisure. He did not give any notice to the plaintiff of his intention, and the plaintiff was obliged to come to Court within twenty-four hours of the time advertised for the sale of the licenses. There was no excuse on his part for saying that this was a case for a proper notice; on the contrary he had justified his actions. It would be disastrous to allow officers to act arbitrarily.

His Lordship : Or rapidly.

Mr. Davar : Or rapidly, for he has suddenly shown a want of affection for the members of the plaintiff's family, who were his favourites for over twenty years and who were now discorded by him. Proceeding in his remarks Mr. Davar said that when his client came to know of the Collector's intention on Saturday he caused an application to be made on Monday to restrain him from going on with the sale. How was it possible, in these circumstances, for the plaintiff to give the statutory notice of two months. In cases like these surely the Legislature could never have contemplated the enforcing of the period of notice hard and fast.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said that the only question in the matter was whether this was a suit. There was no doubt that it was; in fact it was admitted. Than the section 424 about the two months notice being required immediately became applicable. Mr. Scott cited authorities on the point, and laid stress in a case reported in XXV Cal. 239 in which Maclean, C. G., and Keanealy and Travelyan, J.J., had held that such a notice was imperatively necessary. He asked that the plaint should, therefore, be struck off the file.

Mr. Justice Starling said that the wording of the section was clear and the two months statutory notice required by it should have been given; The section placed no limitation as to the suits in which the notice was necessary to be given in all suits in which the Secretary of State in Council was the defendant. If, while the suit was pending, there was any injustice or wrong done by a public servant, the remedy lay in making that public servant personally responsible. The plaint was ordered to be struck off the file and the plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs,

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT BY THE COLLECTOR.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the plaintiff, then applied to his lordship for a rule "nisi," requiring Mr. E. Gray, the Collector of Abkari, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for having disregarded the injunction granted in this suit restraining him from selling the plaintiff's licenses Nos. 42 and 81 or dealing with them, in any way to the prejudice of the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar said he moved on the affidavit of Narayen Visram, the agent of the plaintiff, who stated that he attended the office of the Collector of Abkari from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., on Monday the 22nd instant, that various licenses were sold by the Collector himself in the presence of a large number of Parsees and Bhundaries; further that between 5 and 6 p.m., the toddy license No. 42, standing in the name of the plaintiff, was knocked down to one Buttonjee Cowasjee for a sum of Rs. 910 and similarly license No 81 also standing in the name of the plaintiff was knocked down to Tatia Pandu; and monies were immediately received by the Collector from the purchasers in respect of the licenses. Counsel remarked that these were the licenses which the Collector was restrained from selling. Counsel next read the affidavit of Gajanan Sokurjee, a clerk in the employ of Messrs, Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, who said that on the 22nd instant he served on Mr. E. Gray personally the rule nisi and the order of injunction. Counsel said that whatever excuse the Collector had to make in the matter and he clearly disregarded the injunction of the Court. In his affidavit Mr. Gray said :—"I express my regret that I did not immediately recognise the fact that an interim injunction had been issued in this suit by this Hon. Court. I had much pressure of work, and as I believed that the notice and letter served upon me had reference to one or other of the other two suits filed by the plaintiff, I did not give sufficient attention to the documents when they were served upon me, thinking that they might wait. The clerk who served me with then did not inform me of any thing about their contents or what they were. As soon as I became aware of the fact of the injunction, I refrained from selling or dealing in any way to the prejudice of the plaintiff with these licenses which still remain to be disposed off." Mr. Davar said the Collector now made a half-hearted apology. The order was served upon him before 11 a. m., when he had ample time to inform himself of it. Counsel said his lordship would find some difficulty in believing Mr. Gray when he said he misunderstood the order. He sold the licenses in defiance of the order. Somebody wiser than he drew his attention to the order, and to the serious mistake he had committed, and he now half regretted it. Council said he was entitled to a rule nisi; and the Collector must come before the court and show cause against it.

Mr. Scott said if his lordship intended to grant a rule "nisi", he was prepared there and then to show cause against it.

Mr. Davar; I cannot say that I am prepared to go on with it.

Mr. Scott; I will go on with the rule.

Mr. Justice Starling: You ask that the rule be not granted, I will hear what you have to say.

Mr. Scott said one of the first principles of law was that the rule must be proved to have been served on the person concerned. The order could not be applied for until proof of service on the party, in this case the Secretary of State, was given. Thus no "prima facie" case for a rule "nisi" had been made out for the plaintiff. The other point was that it must be shewn that the Collector's action was to the prejudice of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Starling: In selling the licenses?

Mr. Scott: They have not been sold. The learned counsel read from Mr. Gray's affidavit to show that the licenses remained to be sold. He said since he became aware of the court's injunction, the sale had not been confirmed. Mr. Gray had expressed his regret for his having overlooked the court's injunction. No prejudice had been caused to the plaintiff; and counsel submitted there was no contempt.

After some further discussion, his lordship refused to grant a rule "nisi".

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

THE "Financial News" of June 24 has the following concerning the above Company, of which Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co. are the chief agents for India :—During the last ten years the Gresham Life Assurance Society has laid by money very rapidly. At the end of 1888 about £3,101,820 had been accumulated on life assurance and endowments account, and during the ensuing five years the savings were increased to £3,475,050, showing an average annual gain of less than £75,000. The next quinquennium yielded, however, far better results, as the funds were enlarged to £4,472,740, or at the rate of nearly £200,000 per annum. Through the completion of another quinquennial period on December 31 last, we are enabled to further examine the progress made since Mr. James H. Scott was appointed as general manager of the society. The report now being circulated shows that the life assurance and endowment fund now amounts to £6,067,702, having increased during the five years by the large sum of £1,614,956, or by about £323,900 annually. Last year the addition to the fund was £290,740 only, exceptionally heavy sums having to be provided to meet death claims and matured endowments. Otherwise, however, the revenue account is a document which pleases. It shows that during the twelve months this famous society received over £1,000,000 in premiums and very nearly £250,000 as interest on its invested life funds. The new premiums amounted to £89,993 and the "renewals" to £919,354, or nearly £19,000 more than in the previous year; reassurance transactions reduced the net income to £994,328, as compared with £993,593 in 1899 and £968,362 in 1898. The output of policies was also satisfactorily large, 5,553 being issued for assurances aggregating £2,119,290. That the medical examinations are now strict and searching is indicated by the proposals declined. These numbered 749, and were for £315,277. For several years past, indeed, the management of the Gresham have devoted attention to this question, and the probabilities are therefore that a marked improvement in the mortality experience will shortly transpire.

The valuation of the policies made by Mr. Edwin Justican, F.I.A., shows that the business is perfectly sound, although, on account of extensive mortality and the grant of annuities on somewhat too favourable terms in the past, the surplus is not large. It is only fair, however, to state in this connection that the bases of the investigation were fairly stringent, while the rate of interest assumed by the actuary in his calculations is considerably less than was actually earned during the quinquennium, the average rate for each year of the period having been £3 19s. 1d., £4 0s. 11d., £4 0s. 7d., £4 2s. 4d., and £4 2s. 3d. last year. Compared with the 3 1-2 per

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Rs. 5,000 DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers— OF A DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2. OR A Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires Rs. 2-8. OR AN ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8. GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

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Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	PRIZES.				Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	250
2	Prizes	Rs. 125	each	...	250
2	Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2	Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4	Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10	Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100	Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523	Prizes			Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 26.

Khamgaon.—Rainfall 47 cents. Total rainfall up to date 12·39 inches. Present weather is very favourable for kharif crops. Weather is cloudy and showery.

JULY 25.

Dhamgaon.—Rainfall 45 cents. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

JULY 26.

Ahmednagar.—Rainfall 20 cents. Weather is rainy and is beneficial to the crops.

Barsi.—Rainfall 22 cents. Weather is cloudy and is beneficial to the crops.

Dhulia.—Rainfall 94 cents. Weather cloudy.

Broach.—Rainfall 3 inches. Weather cloudy and rainy.

Bhatinda.—Raining plentifully throughout the district.

JULY 27.

Jabulpore.—Weather cloudy.

Delhi.—Weather fine.

Secunderabad.—Rainfall 1·02 cents.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Wilson Line s. s. Lorenzo, Captain H. Wing, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hull experienced fine weather and moderate monsoon gale. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s Nader, Captain C. Hansen, which arrived in harbour on Friday from the Persian Gulf had fresh monsoon and high W. S. W. Sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cs.	In.	Ca.
Previously registered	56	32	60	71	54	44
Saturday, 27th July	1	40	00	72	00	26
Sunday, 28th July	00	12	00	19	00	10
Total	57	84	61	62	54	78
Total fall to July 24, 1900	32	70	32	03	31	31
Total fall to July 23, 1899	24	61	20	00	25	74

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 27th July	1	35

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Central India and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Varaval, a brisk fall at Allahabad, and slight changes elsewhere Gradients are moderate.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Sauger, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, and the minimum 5° to 7° at Malegaon, Ajmere, Jeypore, Allahabad and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes show a decrease at several stations and the sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at several stations, the only important falls being over an inch at Lahore, Rajkot, Calicut, Secunderabad and Goa and nearly an inch at Bombay and Poona.

Winds at Allahabad and Raipur are cyclonic and the weather appears to be unsettled to the east-north-eastwards of Raipur. Rainfall has decreased in amount and general rain in light or moderate showers is likely in the Malabar and the West Coast districts and passing local showers in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces, in the West Deccan and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

The Mail Steamer "Caledonia," which left Aden on the 21st reports having experienced up to Longitude 52° E. light to fresh south-westerly south-easterly and north-easterly winds, considerable southerly swell and fine weather; thence to arrival moderate to strong monsoon, cloudy weather and high sea and swell with rain near coast.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA. Bombay, 26th July 1901.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·627
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·93
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	80·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	359
Fall of Rain	4·79
Total fall during month	28·52
„ „ year	51·67
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0 01

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	434	8	672
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	27,69,624	60,38,213	81,474	89,39,311
Total for 26 weeks ..	28,75,624	62,83,213	85,474	92,49,311
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	1,01,417	3,02,609	—1,00,022	2,95,001
Per mile of Ry. do.	220	655	—236	610
Total to corresponding date do.	26,13,179	74,25,518	—82,448	99,56,249

* Including Supplementary.

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 14,996
Decrease to date ..... „ 7,06,938

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAURIE—July 14, at Pachmarhi, the wife of H M Laurie, I C S, of a daughter.

STUBBS—July 17, at Gulmarg, Kashmir, the wife of Herbert E C Stubbs, Divisional Engineer, P W Department, Kashmir, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ROLSTON—July 16, at Naini Tal, John Arthur, the dearly loved infant son of James and Frances Rolston, aged 1 year and 5 months

LYONS—July 19, at Chakrata, Florence Margaret, the dearly loved child of William and Ellen Lyons, M W S, aged 1 year and 6 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1901.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

THE great question in regard to the future of electric traction is whether it will generally replace steam on long lines of railway. There is no doubt that for ordinary urban traffic and for communication between towns not widely distant from each other electricity provides the means of increased facilities at a cost more economical than that of steam. The highest development of the electric railway, so far, is the London "twopenny tube" and for such underground railways as well as for ordinary street tramways electricity as a motive power is without a rival. But Major P. Cardew in a lecture before the Society of Arts expressed the opinion that the travelling public could expect no great gain by the adoption of electricity to propel trains on long journeys. Of course, it is perfectly possible to greatly increase railway speed, without danger, by the use of electric motive force and consequent modifications in lines and rolling stock. On the proposed electric mono-rail between Manchester and Liverpool the trains are expected to travel at a minimum speed of ninety miles an hour and may be propelled at the rate of 120 miles in sixty minutes. But it is urged that a special service of this nature will require special fares, and there may not be many persons to whom time is of such excessive importance to induce them to pay such rates, while the telephone and telegraph are still available. On the longer journeys, say from London to Glasgow, unless an acceleration of speed were desired no great benefit to passengers would result from the substitution of electric motors for the locomotives of the Scotch expresses. The commercial man, after transacting his business in London takes his place in the sleeping car of the express rushing north, and awakens the next morning in Glasgow ready to do another day's work. From his point of view there is little to be gained by a change in the motive force which carries him through the country in the hours of sleep. The Railway Companies might be able to effect economies by using electric motors instead of locomotives, but when that is abundantly clear to them they will probably make the change and the "Flying Scotsman" will no longer be a roaring salamander rushing through the darkness but an even more weird monster mysteriously hurtled through space. The main consideration in regard to that idea is whether with the extensive change necessary in lines and trains before speed can be safely increased, the application of electricity in that direction will pay.

In regard to comparatively short journey the circumstances are different. Major Cardew points out that where a fixed number of passengers have to be conveyed daily, economy of working is secured by running a few heavy trains at considerable intervals. On the other hand with electric traction, or any other method whereby power is transmitted from a central station, economy is best secured by running light trains at frequent intervals. The electrifying of a line, he says, must involve the "electrifying" of the traffic arrangements, for it will only pay under the conditions of frequent, regular and punctual service. Thus the first result of the introduction of electricity on local railways must be a great increase of facilities for the public. On lines between towns not more than a hundred miles apart and their branches the public would gain substantial improvements in railway service. Besides the more frequent running of trains, the railway companies would be able to keep up to schedule time, a feat which seems at present impossible in the case of district lines. Moreover, without any increase in the maximum speed of travelling the time occupied on a journey would be considerably reduced especially in the case of trains stopping at intermediate stations or branching off from the main line. The advantages to the companies arising from the improved services would at first be seen in a great increase of receipts. The capital outlay required by the change would be large but in working many economies can be effected compared with the variety of charges incidental to the running of locomotives. An estimate prepared by Mr. W. Langdon, the Electrical Engineer of the Midland Railway, shows that the existing traffic over a section of the line fifty miles long can be worked by electricity at a cost, allowing interest on capital, of eight pence per train mile. By steam the actual cost is nine pence per mile, but according to Major Cardew, the difference in favour of electricity can be made very much greater where conditions admit of full advantage being taken of the possibilities of electric traction. Besides the greatly reduced cost of generating power in bulk in one central station instead of a number of locomotives, more work can be got out of an electric motor than out of a steam locomotive in daily running. It has been ascertained that the average run of steam locomotives is under 54 miles per day, but on electric lines 300 miles is quite a usual daily run for a motor, while with the latter there is a large saving of the time required by the former for repairs, cleaning, raising and lowering steam and taking in coal and water. Further the distribution of driving power over the length of the train in the case of electricity results in a great reduction in the wear of permanent way.

Repairs and renewals in the case of electric motors cost considerably less than those that are necessary with the steam locomotive, and there is a very great field for economy in regard to expensive appliances absolutely indispensable as adjuncts to the use of steam. Water pillars, turn tables, engine sheds, and coal stages form great items of railway expenditure, but, as Mr. Langdon points out, with electricity in use these things are either not required or are capable of considerable modification. With electricity, water to any extent would be required only in the vicinity of the central generating station. Supposing this station provided the power for fifty miles of railway it would do away with all the pumping plants and water pillars required throughout that section for the steam locomotive. There would be a great reduction in the demands for engine shed and coal stacking space and in the labour thus involved, considerable economies being thereby possible in land, building and work. Unquestionably, therefore, we may look to local lines for the great development of electric traction in the immediate future. England is much behind America and the Continent of Europe in this respect, but during the last few years much progress has been made throughout the country. Manchester has just inaugurated the use of electricity for its tramway system in place of horse traction; and in many parts of the country schemes are afoot for supplying deficiencies of communication by the same means. To avoid another injustice to Ireland it must be said that to the "Distressful Country" belongs the credit of having had the first electric rail or tramway in the United Kingdom. The Electric tramway from Portrush to the Giant's Causeway was opened soon after Siemens demonstrated the practicability of electric traction at the Berlin and Paris Exhibitions of 1879 and 1881. Ireland has another claim to credit in this matter in that the mono-railway from Listowel to Ballybunion is the forerunner of the proposed lightning express which is to waft passengers from Liverpool to Manchester, or *vice versa* in fifteen minutes. The first of the underground tubes which have lately been greatly developed was the South London Railway and it is to the designer of that railway, the late Mr. J. H. Greathead that London owes a system of communication that has greatly helped to relieve the ever increasing congestion of Metropolitan traffic. In a vast city the use of electricity on tramways has everything to recommend it and here we are rather anxiously awaiting the time when the situation will be clear for the introduction of electric traction in the streets of Bombay.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL. THE meeting in the Town Hall on Saturday evening was unmistakably a large one. So far as it reflected the views of agriculturists it indicated plainly enough that Government were right in stating that there had been misapprehensions concerning the proposed amendment of the Land Revenue Code. Delegates from the mofussil districts declared that in some places cultivators had sold their lands in order to meet arrears of assessment under dread of the forfeiture clauses of the Code and the proposed new conditions of occupancy. That of itself shows that the proposals of Government have not been understood by the cultivators or have not been thoroughly explained to them. It surely cannot have been made perfectly clear that where forfeitures may take place the ryot will be allowed to start afresh with an absolutely clean late. It appears to be correct that in some districts over zealous revenue officers have created suspicion against the measure by injudicious and hasty action, but Government have taken steps to prevent any further harsh and premature proceedings of the same kind. Every opportunity is to be given to persons who desire to cling to their holdings on the old conditions. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta in the very able speech with which he opened the meeting, suggested that the tenacity with which the cultivator clings to his hereditary survey number, has not been sufficiently appreciated by the framers of the Bill. But it seems necessary to point out that nobody has more consistently presented that aspect of the matter than the leading Revenue Officers of the Presidency. It has been because of that very reason that Government have steadily declined to recognise in their records any but the cultivating occupant. It is realised that, however hopelessly indebted the ryot may be he fondly cherishes the idea that one day he may be able to redeem his lands from the mortgagee. But the problem that Government appears anxious to solve is how to assist the inextricably indebted ryot with the greatest benefit to himself. Liberal remissions and suspensions of revenue will afford him temporary relief, but it is clear that they are not a sufficient remedy. Nothing but an absolutely fresh start can put the cultivator on his legs. Government may not have taken the best course to make their views in this matter abundantly plain to the person who is most greatly interested. Some of the delegates who spoke in the vernaculars appeared to have gained the idea that the main object of Government was to deprive them of the help the sowcar can give, without offering any timely aid in its place. One speaker declared that, while the sowcar was always available, "tagavi" advances were difficult to obtain as applicants were driven from one official to another and finally received a grant minus considerable deductions. Red tape, we know, binds every Government department but a judicious use of the shears by the heads of the administration, could remove a great deal that undoubtedly causes harassment and hardship to the people. The resolutions passed by the great gathering in the Town Hall, urged the need for inquiry before the Bill is adopted and drew attention to the alarm its introduction had created. Whether the Government adhere to the view already expressed that this alarm is founded on misapprehension, or whether they decide to defer the Bill for a time in response to the representations made, the meeting on Saturday certainly put forward some points that are worthy of attention.

THE YEOMANRY EPISODE. IT is a matter for regret that twenty-one Yeomen refused to attend the medal presentation. They wrote to the King stating that they had not received their arrears of pay. Loyalty should be above the mere matter of pay and there was surely another means of demanding the payment of whatever amount may be due. It was not a matter for which the King was responsible or the country, but most probably some Jack-in-office whose negligence or stupidity will be suitably punished. It is a disgraceful thing not to have discharged the country's obligation to these men and to have given them a semblance of justification for their conduct which does not fall far short of the mutinous. When the men returned to England a special Army Order was issued granting the men a month's pay and allowances in addition to a granting of five pounds and this money and whatever arrears of pay were due to them might have been paid at once. But unfortunately high officers are in the habit of deputing subordinates to see to these things, with occasionally disastrous results. The Yeomanry and Irregular forces have suffered most in this respect and of late several unfortunate incidents have occured to shake the faith of irregulars in the wisdom of the authorities. It was only the other day we had the lamentable landing incident in New Zealand, and the singular blunder at Bath whereby a Volunteer battalion was prevented attending the funeral of its commanding officer owing to, as the Officer Commanding the district said, "a mistake which arose in my absence." It is probable that neglect to pay the Yeomanry arose in the absence of someone or other, but such mistakes ought not to be possible. While reporting that the Yeomen took the course they did, we trust the responsible officer or department which made it possible for such an incident to occur will be severely dealt with.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERSHIPS. COMMISSIONERS have been appointed for the better administration of Weihai-wei and the Sultanate of Brunei. Hitherto the former place has been under the control of the Senior Military Officer—a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers. It is now to have an effective civil administration. As regards Brunei, recent events show that the appointment now made comes none too soon. Formerly the greater part of Borneo was independent under a Sultan, now represented by the dependent Sultan of Brunei. His territory has been under a British protectorate since 1888 but has lacked that supervision which is now recognised as necessary. The late Sir Charles Mitchell whose head-quarters were at Singapore exercised the duties of High Commissioner and Consul General for the territories of the North Borneo company and for Brunei and Sarawak, but communication with Brunei is only possible once a month. The chief town which has a population of something over five thousand, is built entirely on the water, traffic being solely by boats. At present there is a British Consul at Brunei, but the presence of an official with more extensive powers is undoubtedly desirable. The Sultan's power is rapidly diminishing and outside the capital the natives are in a chronic state of rebellion. The internal administration was left to him when the protectorate was proclaimed but with unsatisfactory results.

THE KING'S TITLE. THE change in the King's title is made in order that it may signify his sovereignty over the whole of the British dominions and not merely Great Britain, Ireland and India. Someone suggested that His Majesty should be styled King of Greater Britain. But Australia rightly objected that the term was a mere verbal smartness, a play upon the words Great Britain, and however happy such a phrase might be, it would be undignified to adopt it as the official designation of an empire which is destined to have a future of great historic importance. "King of Great Britain and Ireland and all British Dominions beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India" is sufficiently comprehensive however large the empire may eventually become and "beyond the seas" is capable of including all the territory yet to be acquired by purchase, annexation or conquest.

FOREIGN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI. THE presence of foreign troops at Shanghai, it has again been explained, is only temporary. They are not welcome, indeed the inhabitants view their visit with considerable apprehension and British traders regard it as a distinct menace to what they have come to regard as their preserves in the Yang-tse valley. They may find a grain of comfort in what Lord Cranborne announced in the Commons the other evening, to the effect that the negotiations in connection with the indemnity, and the revenues from which it is to be paid, have been settled and that the protocol is expected to be signed within a fortnight. When the payment shall have begun the foreign troops will most probably be withdrawn without undue delay, but as the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs reminded the House, England is not in a position to dictate terms to the Powers in this matter.

As at present arranged, Lady Curzon arrives at Simla on the 14th of October next.

SIR EDWARD LAW is convalescent and may possibly pay a visit to Calcutta shortly.

WHEN Lord Curzon visited Aligarh in April last, he expressed a wish to make a gift to the College, and was informed that a hospital within the walls was much needed. His Excellency thereupon offered the Principal a sum of Rs. 1,000, conditionally upon the raising of Rs. 14,000 by similar donations from fourteen other persons. Already ten persons have promised a subscription of Rs. 1,000, and there is every reason to hope that the total sum will soon be realised.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, Commander Marcus R Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar which port she left on the 13th instant. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon.

THE Nakodar tahsil of the Jullundur district is now free of plague.

MR. J. F. FINLAY, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, will probably proceed on furlough next spring.

MR. W. L. IMPEY, Commissioner of Agra, on return form privilege leave, will take up special duty in connection with the curtailment of reports.

SIR NORMAN Stewart has arrived in Calcutta from China, and proceeds at once to Bolarum to resume the command of the Hyderabad Contingent.

THE new Chief Justice of the High Court will pay a short visit to Allahabad at the end of this week, but it is not yet known when he will take over office.

WE hear from home that the Powers have decided to give a joint international medal for the China campaign. The work will be entrusted to a Paris designer.

THERE has been a further increase of 200 in the number of deaths from plague in the week ending on the 20th instant, due mostly to an increase from 1,048 to 1,174 in the Bombay Presidency and from 97 to 129 in Mysore. The figures of the remaining places are more or less stationary.

MEN AND MATTERS AT SIMLA.

THE RAINS WHICH COME NOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

WE should be in the very thick of the rains, depressed daily by lowering skies, wakened nightly by tremendous charges upon our resonant roofs. No doubt we shall pay for it later in severe visitation, but so far—and it is some distance—we need hardly think of the dismal season, as some people consider it, at all. If the mornings have been heavy the afternoons have been glorious; if the clouds unbosom themselves after office hours a lovely broken morning has made compensation in advance. Tennis goes merrily on, a garden party would surprise nobody. The gardens themselves rejoice exceedingly and are much brighter than usual at this time of year. As a rule August is a disconsolate month in Simla gardens. Certainly there has been rain enough to make the roof leak, but it takes so little to have that effect upon a Simla roof. A carpenter seems to have been walking over my roof, and at intervals pounding the guttering, ever since the first of July. He is attempting with a pot of white lead and a bubble-bubble, to keep the rain out, but it still comes in at night when he is not there. I should like, since there is nothing going on, to write an essay upon the Simla carpenter; but it is difficult at a moment's notice to lay one's hands upon the exact invectives that are suitable and enough of them. He is bearded, humble and obstinate, and about timber sold by the Municipality he will say anything. (Wood is sold by the Municipality at a low rate for cash, and no commission to anybody). He is a noisome creature apart from his hammer, and when there are two they hold the most undefensible spot against all comers. He cannot draw a straight line or perceive equidistance or recognize proportion, and when he has sawed a six foot beam to carry weight too short by three inches he will not hesitate to make it long enough with a block and glue it on. Leave him for a day to carry out instructions and you return to find the instructions carried out irredeemably cock-eyed and firmly fastened down with clamps and bolts. Perhaps he does his best, but I feel, as I hear him reverberating over my head, that I should like to say something disagreeable about the Simla carpenter.

"Iolanthe" has had a phenomenal run during the past week. The last performance was on Wednesday evening. The A.-D.-C. are now putting on the "Man in the Street," as a matinee, also, as a more serious effort "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment," Colonel Burton temporarily officiating as stage manager pending the arrival of Captain Holland who succeeds Captain Butler. The latter has done yeoman's service during the past two months in this trying post and will be much missed. On August 6th there is to be a variety entertainment at Snowdon in aid of the Peshawar Soldiers' Home. On the 26th instant is another of the Philharmonic Concerts which have been a great success this year. Invitations are out for two dances at Barne's Court. The Army Headquarters Amusement Club announce a dance at Town Hall for next Friday and one or two private entertainments of a similar nature are arranged for, but the weather is against anything very extensive of the kind.

Colonel Deane has departed for Kashmir, and Mr. O'Dwyer leaves us this week for home on short leave, the labours of the Committee, which has been sitting here in connection with the reorganisation of the frontier being now finished. Mr. Merk also leaves almost immediately to resume charge of the troublesome Waziri broder.

The past few days have seen a further outbreak on the part of the Mahsud Waziris. This is what was to be expected as the pressure of the blockade increases the irreconcileable making a desperate effort to break down the cordon. The blockade has proved costly and protracted but the authorities upon the spot are still confident of carrying it through a successful conclusion. Already the tribesmen have paid up Rs. 73,000 of their fine. This is a larger sum than has ever before been extracted from the recalcitrant Mahsuds. The powerful old Powindah Mullah has declared himself for submission, and the rival faction only is still holding out. The latest information shows that the pressure of the blockade is being very sorely felt. Salt has risen to sixteen times its usual price. Grain is getting scarce in Mahsud country and the difficulty of feeding the cattle is increasing. The complete submission of the tribe, therefore, seems to be only a matter of time. If this occurs it will add enormously to British prestige on this part of the frontier. The Mahsuds having been a terror to the whole country side for many years past, while the military expeditions sent from time to time into their fastness have been able to accomplish little and that too at an altogether disproportionate outlay of life and treasure. The measure of the success already attained may be judged by the alacrity the surrounding tribes are showing in aiding the troops and levies in maintaining the blockade. The Mahsuds are feared as much as they are hated by their neighbours, so this attitude is significant.

Further north on the frontier, preparations are in train for the annual relief of the Chitral garrison. There have been a few small intertribal disturbances in the Swat Valley, of late, but, with this exception, everything is quiet in the region that has to be traversed. The relieving column marches, as usual, by the Malakand route, and will be accompanied, part of the way, by the 15th Sikhs, which will return later on with the relieved garrison. The time usually selected for the move is when the tribesmen are most busy with their own harvesting operations. They then have very little inclination to make themselves troublesome. Apart from this, they are now so used to well armed convoys passing through their limits, that it is unlikely that any attack will be made upon the reliefs which they have learnt are well able to take care of themselves. The authorities, however, do well to exercise caution, for it is only four years ago that the whole of this portion of the frontier was in revolt.

BROACH NOTES.

SOME days back, writes our correspondent, a whale was blown ashore in a storm, on the coast of the Jambusar Taluka, not far from Nada. It remained alive for 2 or 3 days and was then cut up by the Dheds of the neighbouring villages who extracted large quantities of oil from it. The skeleton of the whale will probably be placed in the Lely Gardat Jambusar.

Last Monday Mr. Kabraji, the Collector, left for Kaira. Previous to his departure the Thakore of Kerwada gave an afternoon party in his honour. It was attended by the Chief European and Native officials and residents of Broach. Mr. Logan, the new Collector, is expected to arrive on Monday the 5th instant.

There has been a good deal of rain in the last two days. It is hoped that it will diminish the number of rats which are still doing much damage to the young seedlings throughout the district.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. UNITED SERVICES.

THIS match will be played to-day on the Cooperage at 5-15 p. m. Chairs will be reserved for ladies, friends of the members of the Gymkhana.

The following will represent the Gymkhana:—F. P. Bromley, full back. C. M. Ward, H. Dundas, J. Hebblethwaite and P. F. Fischer, three-quarters. A. Scrymgeour and S. N. Powell, halves. P. J. Ashe, H. D. Shanks, G. E. Marjoribanks, T. Hewson, F. G. Macdonald, W. Cole, M. Innes-Kerr and Scott, forwards.

MR. J. B. FULLER has been confirmed secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department with effect from May 24th, the date on which Mr. Holderness resigned the Civil Service.

THE Government of India have related to the local administrations copies of the Decorative first International Exhibition of Art April to November, 1902, which will be held in Turin

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CHANGE IN THE KING'S TITLE.

COMPREHENSIVE AND SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Lord Salisbury, last night, introduced a Bill in the Lords, permitting a change in the King's title, which will probably be King of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland and all British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

His Lordship said all the Colonies had been consulted and are agreed that a change is desirable.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have sailed for Mauritius.

LATER.

It is universally recognised that the Royal visit to Australia has been an unqualified success.

The Duke of Cornwall in a farewell message to Lord Hopetoun expressed his warmest gratitude for the loyal affection shown by the Australians in the happy eventful months of his tour.

THE CHINA INDEMNITY.

NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the negotiations in connection with the Chinese indemnity were on the point of conclusion.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Reuter wires from Peking that the deadlock has been ended and the Ministers have agreed to a financial scheme. It is expected the negotiations will be finished and the Protocol signed in a fortnight.

The termination of the deadlock at Peking is mainly due to the Russians waiving their demand for an increase in the Maritime Customs beyond five per cent. and the acceptance of the British proposal that in the event of the revenue ultimately proving inadequate for the indemnity that the Powers should reassemble and consider the necessary changes.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS IN SHANGHAI.

NOT A PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

Lord Cranboerne in the House of Commons, said it was understood that the occupation of Shanghai by foreign troops was temporary. Great Britain, he said, was not in a position to dictate to the foreign Powers regarding China.

There was no reason, he added, to believe that Russia at the proper time would not give up the section of the Northern Railway outside the Great Wall.

COLONIAL MATTERS.

The "Gazette" publishes an Order in Council dealing with the administration of justice in the Sultanate of Brunei and also an Order in Council for the Government of Wei-Hai-Wei under a Commissioner.

NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

The New German Tariff has been published, but is still subject to Parliamentary amendment. The chief feature is increased duties on all cereals, agricultural produce and cattle. The duties on tea are increased one hundred marks, raw coffee, forty marks; spices, fifty marks; and sugar of all kinds, forty marks, per 100 kilogrammes.

LATER.

It is believed that the Reichstag will largely amend the new Tariff which even surprises the Agrarians.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REVERSE TO STEINACKER'S HORSE.

An official despatch states that a detachment of Steinacker's Horse occupying Premersdorp were forced to evacuate the place on the 24th instant by a superior Boer force. They fought their way from Lembabo, a distance of sixteen miles losing ten men.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The "Daily News" states that 21 Imperial Yeomen refused to attend the medal presentation and wrote to the King stating they had not received their arrears of pay

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

The Tuberculosis Congress has closed after adopting resolutions advocating the suppression of spitting in public places and the appointment of an international committee to collect facts and distribute advice.

THE AMERICAN STRIKES.

Conferences have taken place between the leaders of the Workmen's Association and Mr. Morgan and the heads of the Steel Trust.

They are now proceeding secretly to New York and a general settlement is expected.

DEPARTURE OF SHAMROCK II.

Shamrock II. has sailed for America, the steam yacht Erin escorting her.

ROUT OF THE MAD MULLAH.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Mad Mullah was routed on the 17th instant, losing seventy in killed. The British lost 13 killed and 21 wounded.

THE S. S. VIRAWA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The tug steamer Warren Hastings towed into port yesterday the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Virawa, which was disabled at sea owing to her shaft breaking on the voyage from Bombay to Calcutta. She was picked up by the steamer City of Athens about 150 miles from Saugor She tried to render assistance by towing the disabled vessel into port but owing to the weather being very rough all the towing ropes were carried away and the attempt was abandoned. The Virawa's signal for help attracted the notice of the tug steamer Warren Hastings and she safely towed the Virawa into port.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The death is announced of the Bishop of Durham.

[Bishop Brooke Foss, Westcott, was born 1825. Educated at Cambridge, where his career was most distinguished. He took his degree at the age of 23, and was bracketed Senior Classic, as well as 2nd Chancellor's Medallist, and 23rd Wrangler. Shortly after his election as a Fellow of Trinity College he became assistant master at Harrow, and remained in this position for nineteen years. In 1870 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Assisted in the revision of the New Testament, and published, in collaboration with Dr. Hort, a new edition of the Greek Testament. Canon of Peterborough 1869, and became Canon of Westminster fifteen years later. He was Professorial Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 1882-90, and a Member of the Royal Ecclesiastical Courts Commission. His work on "The Canon" brought him a great reputation for scholarship, as did also his commentaries on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. Was appointed (March 1890) to the bishopric of Durham. His lordship intervened as arbitrator and peacemaker in the great strike of the Durham coal miners, and showed great tact and skill in bringing about a settlement. He had since taken a deep interest in the conditions under which the miners worked and lived. Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford 1881, Hon. D.D. of Edinburg 1884, Hon. D.D. of Durham 1890, Hon. D.D. of Dublin 1898; Hon. Fellow of Trinity and King's Colleges 1890.]

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states that after arranging details Lord Kitchener will make over his Command to General Neville-Lyttelton and return to England by the beginning of December. It is believed that Lord Kitchener will remain at home for a couple of months and then proceed to India in time to take over the Chief Command from Sir Power Palmer on the expiration of his term of office.

DR. WELLDON TO RETURN TO INDIA.

The same London correspondent states that contrary to general expectation Dr. Welldon has signified his intention to return to India. His Lordship will leave England by the first available steamer after the middle of October.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. C. S. Bayley has been confirmed as Governor General's Agent in Central India and Mr. G. R. Irwin as head of the Thagi Department.

Captain Winter, R. F. A., is appointed Commandant No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Sharp promoted.

Captain Hutchinson, I. M. S., is appointed Personal Assistant to the P. M. O., Bombay Command.

Brigadier-General Hill will take up his appointment as Inspector-General of Volunteers early next month.

The change in the nomenclature of the Indian Commissariat Transport Department to the Supply and Transport Corps is notified in this week's "Gazette."

Surgeon-General Taylor will probably proceed on tour next month, visiting Ahmedabad, Trichinopoly, and Bellary, and inspecting the camps of the Boer prisoners.

On the arrival of the 40th Pathans at Jhansi from Umballa, the five companies of the 6th Madras Infantry will move to Nowgong, where the whole regiment will be stationed.

The new equipment for the Maxim gun, having been approved after a close examination by the military experts at Simla, is to be sent to the Musketry School at Kuldannah for a practical trial under service-conditions.

Major Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers, who shortly returns from China with the Jodhpur Lancers, will take up the appointment of Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, acting in that post while Colonel Beatson is employed on field service in South Africa.

The manufacture of Martini-Henery cartridges in India will now be gradually discontinued, owing to the rearmament of the Native Army with the '303 rifle. There is a grert reserve of ammunition in stock, and this can be drawn upon to supply the regiments that must of necessity remain equipped with the Martini for another two years. The plant in the Government factories is being gradually changed, as the out-turn of '303 cartridges must keep pace with rearmament.

THE ARMY OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of my having to proceed to England by to-day's mail I much regret to say I find it quite impossible for me to reply individually to all the kind letters I have received from fellow countrymen and native gentlemen congratulating me on the Viceroy having adopted my scheme for recognising the loyalty of Indian Princes and Nobles by opening up Military careers for their sons in the Army of Imperial Federation.

I trust my friends will therefore allow me through the press to thank them very sincerely for their kind words and good wishes on my having had the great satisfaction of seeing the object attained which I have had so much at heart for many years.

The Princes and Nobles of this land are under a heavy debt of gratitude to Lord Curzon for having in a fearless way of his own, adopted a measure which had not been hatched in a Government Office, or swaddled in red tape, but owed its existence to a member of the non-official community, and it is for them to show themselves worthy of His Excellency's trust in them and the great honour he has paid to India.

This can only be done by them impressing on their sons that a heavy responsibility lies on them, and that their one object in life should be to prove themselves worthy of being members of the greatest Empire the world has ever known and of the honour of being allowed to take an active part in her defence and welfare.

Soldiering has ceased to be a game of skittles, and has now become a serious profession in which by merit men can rise to the highest positions, witness Sir Hector Macdonald's career.

Indian Princes and Nobles must impress on their sons that they will have to work, as only gentlemen can work, who determine to distinguish themselves in the careers they have adopted.

It is not generally known in this country that in the German Army gentlemen on entering have to master all details of work, and that the present German Emperor as a boy had regularly to groom his own horse.

This fact will make it easier for the Cadets to realise that in spite of oriental custom there is nothing dishonourable in performing menial duties perfectly, the only thing gentlemen cannot do, is to lie, and be false to the trust reposed in them.

In conclusion I cannot do better than quote our King Emperor's message:—"The scheme has been honoured with the cordial approval of his Majesty the King Emperor who desires it to be made known that he has welcomed this opportunity of testifying his confidence in the loyalty of his Indian Feudatories and subjects in the opening year of his reign.

Let the Princes and Nobles of this land have these royal words emblazoned over the portals of their palaces and adopt it as their religious creed in the future, to prove that the King Emperor's confidence in them was well placed:—Yours, &c.,

DAVID MCLAREN MORRISON.

Calcutta, July 25.

A VISIT TO PEKING.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Wei-hai-Wei, on June 30:—I have just returned from a visit to Peking, which I would not have missed for worlds. I never realised before how very little of Peking or rather of its sights people who have lived there for years have been able to see. The dust as we went through the city was truly awful, deep, fine, abiding, as well as flying, permeating dust, lashings of it, so to speak, it was everywhere. I had always heard of the smells of Peking being overpowering and varied, with never one that could be enjoyed. But whether it is that the Allies have ventilated the place so well, or have swept it so clean of its local colour that the local smells fled too, I cannot say, but they were absent. The roads are very bad, either exceedingly broad or provokingly narrow, never even, with a two or three inch surface of dust disguising their cruel ruts. The broad roads are divided in three either by traffic or wicked engineers, and the level varies. Sometimes it is the centre that is raised above the sides, sometimes the other way. All the houses are enclosed by walls, so that streets in which there are no shops or booths are dull and inexpressive—blank to a degree. The walls and roads are all the same depressing grey colour. I must say I was disappointed with the Imperial City, perhaps because I saw it last, I probably do it injustice. All the palaces and big temples seem built more or less on a uniform plan. Going about them felt a little like wandering round a rabbit warren. The bronzes in the buildings in the Imperial City were fine, also the carved marble stairs. Some large mirrors in frames were curious. The backs of the frames had pictures formed of kingfishers' feathers and ivory, the effect being wonderful. All the roofs in the Imperial City are in yellow glazed tiles and seen from Coal Hill which is just north of it, the sun shining on the yellow sea of tiles is a truly marvellous sight. Most of the tiling too of the Summer Palace and of the Che-e-Foo Palace is yellow. The Palace buildings surround innumerable court-yards which are paved, and this astonished and disappointed me, for I find the Chinese are very fond of flowers and they might have utilised these spaces for pretty gardens. Trees are planted in some of the court yards, but not many. The Summer Palace is built in an ideal spot, on a small hill at the foot of which is a lake about seven miles N. W. of Peking. The buildings and temples are scattered in various directions, one temple had been ruthlessly destroyed by the Italians, who had first knocked it about terribly and then set fire to it. In another temple, Buddha and his disciples had all been thrown down, the disciples being turned over on their faces, Buddha and two figures on either side of him had been raised from the floor and propped on the heads of some of the prostrate disciples. This had been done to see if treasure was concealed under Buddha and the other two. But the effect when I saw it was extraordinary. It looked as if the disciples were doing puja to their master. The Emperor's palace is on an island in the lake, and was guarded so well, that he could not get off at will, nor could any one get to him.

We went into the lost go-down, but were not very much impressed. All the china there was so dirty that even a connoisseur would find it difficult to say if it were good or bad. Some fine old Chinese cloisonne and some good bronzes were easily seen. There were many pieces quite as good if not better at the big Lhama temple. In this temple there was a huge figure of Buddha, 70 feet high, said to be carved out of one piece of wood. There is no reason why it should not have been, but the temple is too small to get a good look at it and make sure.

The Temple of Heaven is really a large park with palaces and temples erected within its bounds. The temples of the sun and moon, the latter very properly small in proportion, are roofed with dark blue glazed tiles. I had the pleasure of balancing myself on the Centre of the Universe, which is a stone in the middle of a raised marble platform. The Emperor goes there once or twice a year to converse with the spirit of his father, and to offer sacrifices. This year I am afraid his visit has been interfered with. Of course we went to see the Hall of Harmony where the much talked of theatricals took place. This is not a temple, it is quite a good distance from any of the temples. It is such a pity people will not verify their facts before they write to the papers. The Hall of Harmony is in a small palace, and is where the Emperor listens to music the night before he offers his sacrifice. This is the only approach to sanctity about it. We did not visit the temple of Agriculture partly because we had already cultivated our minds a good deal, and also because it seemed very like the Temple of Heaven, near which it stands; its tiles are however, very properly green instead of blue.

On our way to Peking we stayed a couple of days at Tientsin, and a day and a half coming back. It was a queer experience, seeing all the various nationalities jostling one another in the streets. Peking is so much larger, they are further apart, and one did not see them crowding; in Tientsin they seemed to swarm. I did not observe any falling off in the matter of British conceit. On the contrary we may think more than ever of ourselves and do I believe. I certainly did feel proud of my countrymen, and of the Indians. It was quite a treat to see an Indian sepoy go past, holding himself erect among the slouching foreigners. The French looked worst as to carriage. Their clothing was simply awful, and they hold themselves very badly. The Russians I rather liked, they seemed good natured chaps, but dirty. The Germans would have looked smart had they not worn mustard coloured khaki, and helmets which most assuredly and obviously had been made in Germany. They looked insolent, but perhaps they did not mean it, their system of saluting with chin poised high in air, gives them an expression of gratuitous cheek. In Tientsin the French hardly ever saluted an English officer; but in Peking the few we saw were polite enough to salute. I am glad I have seen something of the scenes that were witnesses of so many incidents these last twelve months. I do not suppose the chapter of our Chinese troubles is closed, but if rows do arise later, I can at least follow the course of events in this quarter of China. It is highly probable that we return to India about of September or beginning of October.

DEATH OF THE SCOTTISH GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEMASONS working under the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in different parts of India, have to mourn the death of Captain C. D. Wise, their Grand Secretary, which took place on Saturday morning at his residence in Hammum Street, Fort. The deceased had been ailing for some time from a pulmonary affection, and his death was quite sudden. He had shewn himself a devoted and staunch Freemason for over thirty years; and his Masonic learning and merits were fittingly recognised by Sir Henry Morland, late Grand Master, by appointing him his Grand Secretary. He had an intimate acquaintance with the laws and regulations of both Constitutions, which induced successive Grand Masters to keep him in the responsible office. Captain Wise was always of a genial nature and kindly disposition; and younger Masons found in him a loving guide and friend in learning their first lessons in the mysteries of the Craft. Captain Wise's knowledge, experience and amiability were of the greatest service on all important occasions, such as the installation of Lord Sandhurst and Lord Northcote as successive Grand Masters, the inauguration of the new Masonic Hall in the Fort, and the funeral Lodges held in connection with the deaths of eminent Masons. The funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was attended by a large number of Masons, European and Native, belonging to both Constitutions.

NOTICE.

Poona Races and Steeplechases.—Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close on Tuesday, 30th July.

20, Queen's Gardens, Poona, 23rd July, 1901.

POONA EXTRA MEETING.

2ND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY.

Special Trains will run as before.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 27th July, 1901.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

ALTHOUGH the weather cleared up on Saturday and remained fine, most of the wickets were in a very sodden condition and at least one fixture—that between the B.B. & C. I. Railway and Islam Gymkhana, on the ground of the latter—had to be abandoned. The oval in places was a swamp and all the fixtures arranged by clubs who have their grounds there had to be abandoned. The same state of things prevailed at Colaba, where the Oxford's and the R. A. ground were in places covered with pools of water. The Hindu Gymkhana-ground, which was the scene of the first fixture of that club with the Bombay Gymkhana, suffered in common with other grounds through the heavy rain of the week, but the pitch having been well protected with tarpaulings it was found on Saturday morning that play would be possible by 2 o'clock if the weather held up and this it fortunately did. A couple weeks ago I had occasion to make a few remarks on the all-round improvement shown by the Hindus this season and as the Bombay Gymkhana were fortunate in being able to place a strong team in the field, an interesting game was looked forward to. In this, however, the spectators were doomed to disappointment, and, if anything, I underrated the strength of the Hindus, as they won with remarkable ease by the large margin of six wickets and 78 runs on the first innings. The Europeans, with three notable exceptions, gave a very poor exhibition and in the first innings eight of the team could only make 17 runs between them. J. T. Weatherby, who is really a fine bat—one of the very best in the Presidency—and H. P. Hebblethwaite saved the side from complete failure, their contribution to the total of 72 (68 from the bat), being 21 and 20 respectively, or nearly two-thirds of the total. Weatherby, in particular, gave a very good display and was the only batsman on the side who played Baloo, who was carrying everything before him, with confidence. He had to play a waiting game and took no risks being content to keep his wicket up and let the runs accrue of themselves. It is the first time this season that he has had an opportunity of showing how he shapes against good bowling and his style made a very favourable impression. Hebtlethwaite made his runs when they were badly wanted and brought off several good hits, but his style lacked the finish of Weatherby, and his stay at the wicket was always uncertain. P. M. Heath, and C. A. Rumboll, who have been doing very well lately, both failed, the first named being dismissed without scoring. Both however, are sound batsmen and although Rumboll again failed in the second innings Heath knocked up 25 in good style, and with Weatherby, who followed up his success in the first innings by scoring 24 in the second, was instrumental in saving his side from an innings defeat. There can be no doubt that these three players with M. F. R. Wingfield are the four best batsmen playing for the Bombay Gymkhana this year. Wingfield, who was down to play on Saturday, was unfortunately unable to do so owing to an injury received to his knee playing football which has confined him to bed. Baloo's bowling was distinctly one of the best features in the match. Of the sixteen Gymkhana wickets which fell he accounted for twelve, Bhanda secured the other four, all clean bowled. The Hindus started their innings disastrously losing Shinkar, one of their best bats without scoring, but here the success of the Gymkhana bowlers ended as all of the other batsman who went to the wicket scored Bhanda (33) and Telang (53 not out) playing very attractive cricket. Several bowlers were tried for the Gymkhana of whom J. S. Milne alone made much impression on the Hindu batsmen. The full scores in the match will be found elsewhere. The fielding of both teams was very smart but the Gymkhana felt the need of a reliable wicket-keeper. Next month the Gymkhana will receive an accession of strength in the persons of L. E. S. Ward, who has been playing with success for the Poona Gymkhana this season, and A. C. Norman both of the Oxfords, who will be able to get up from Devlali for a few matches.

The second eleven of the Gymkhana includes a useful lot of batsmen. In the match on Saturday against the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, out of 29 runs scored from the bat, ten batsmen were responsible for, 12 runs, while there were six ciphers in the innings. S. N. Powell, who made 17, was responsible for than half the total. Had this batsman failed the team would probably have gone out for about a dozen runs. Any comment on the match would be superfluous. The full scores will be found elsewhere.

R.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Bombay Gymkhana placed the strongest team that has represented it so far this season in the field for this match, which was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and an interesting game was expected. So far from proving in any way exciting, however, the game was a very one-sided affair and resulted in a severe defeat for the Bombay Gymkhana in the first innings by six wickets and 78 runs. Batting first the Bombay Gymkhana batsmen with the exception of Weatherby and Hebblethwaite, who redeemed the innings from absolute failure, could make nothing of the bowling of Baloo who captured eight wickets for 35 runs. The innings only realised 72, a very poor total for a fairly strong batting side. Heath and Rumboll, of whom great things were expected, both failed. The Hindu Gymkhana started badly losing Shinker, one of their best bats, before he had scored, but afterwards Talpade, Bhanda, Baloo, Telang, and Dadarkar made the bowling look easy and runs accumulated at a rapid rate. With the total at 150 for four wickets the innings was declared and the Bombay Gymkhana sent in to play out time. Rumboll again failed but Heath and Weatherby played good cricket and saved a second and more serious collapse. When stumps were drawn six wickets had fallen for 61, so that the Bombay Gymkhana narrowly escaped an innings defeat. Baloo's bowling was the chief feature in the match. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P M Heath, c Kirtiker, b Baloo	0	b Baloo	25
A C Rumboll, b Baloo	3	b Baloo	4
P J Mead, c Dewarker, b Baloo	10	b Bhanda	5
H P Hebdethwaite, c Bhanda, b Baloo	20	not out	0
Lieut J T Weatherby, c Shinker b Baloo	21	b Baloo	24
W H Scott, c Kirtiker, b Baloo	0	not out	0
A R Barney, b Baloo	2	b Baloo	1
C E Dunford, c Hanis, b Baloo	2		
Capt Audeood, not out	0	b Bhanda	0
J S Milne, b Bhanda	4		
E E Coombs, c Telang, b Bhanda	6		
Extras	4	Extras	
Total	72	Total (for 6 wickets)	61

HINDOO GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Talpade, c Rumboll, b Milne	16
Shinker, c Milne, b Weather by	0
Bandu, c Milne, b Weather by	33
Baloo, c Heath, b Anderson	21
Telang, not out	53
Dadarker, not out	16
Date	Did not bat.
Agasker	Did not bat.
Kirtiker	Did not bat.
Dewarker	Did not bat.
Bhandare	Did not bat.
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wickets.)	150

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. V. A.

ALTHOUH the Gymkhana managed to place a stronger second team in the field against the B. V. A. than that which played the B. B. and C. I. Railway the previous Saturday, they fared even worse and were all disposed of for the paltry total of 31 (29 from the bat) of which S. N. Powell (17) made more than half. The B. V. A. who had first knock ran up 89, so won by 58 runs on the first innings. Briscoe and R. T. Hogan bowled well for the winners. The following are the scores:—

B. V. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gr R Briscoe, c Roberts, b Ward	0		
Gr L Burrows, run out	25	b Arnott	24
Gr R Hogan, b R Reid	9		
Gr J Downes, b R Reid	12	b Medley	11
Gr A Greene, b Powell	22	c Powell, b Wright	0
Corpl V C Martin, b Powell	5	c and b Medley	0
Gr W H Cole, b R Reid	0		
Gr R Greese, c Gillam, b Powell	0	not out	3
Gr R T Hogan, b R Reid	2		
Gr W Hogan, not out	10	b Wright	9
Gr A Carnall, b Powell	3	not out	8
Extras	10	Extras	4
Total	89	Total (for 5 wickets)	59

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

S W Powell, b Briscoe	17
C M Ward, c Briscoe, b R T Hogan	5
J R Craggs, c R T Hogan, b Briscoe	0
R Reid, c R T Hogan, b Briscoe	2
Roberts S T L, b R T Hogan	0
C C Burns, l-b-w, b Briscoe	0
S J Gillam, c Briscoe, b R T Hogan	1
F J Arnott, c R T Hogan, b Briscoe	0
N R Medley, b Briscoe	0
P L Wright, b R T Hogan	4
H E Lees, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	31

SUNSPOTS AND FAMINES.

In order to test the accuracy of various statements made by Sir Norman Lockyer, I have prepared the following tables:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1893	1889	1893	1889	1890 F
1883	1878 F	1882	1878 F	1869 F
1870	1867	1871	1867	1858
1860 F	1856	1860 F	1856	1847
1848	1843	1849	1845	1836
1837 F	1833 F	1838 F	1834 F	1825 F
1829	1823	1827 F	1823	1814 F
1816	1810	1816	1812 F	1803 F
1804 F		1805	1801 F	

(6)	(7)	(8)
1885 F		
1874 F	1880 F	1885 F
1863	1868 F	1874 F
1852	1858	1863
1841	1845	1852
1830		1840
1819		
1908		

Column (1) gives the years of maximum sunspots:
" (2) gives the years of minimum sunspots;
" (3) gives eleven years' cycles from 1893;
" (4) gives eleven years' cycles from 1889;
" (5) and (6) give the eleven years' cycles from 1830 and 1885, the central years of the ascending and descendieg curves;
" (7) and (8) give the actual central years of the ascending and descending curves, respectively.

The letter "F" placed against a year denotes a Famine year.

In Sir Norman's paper presented to the Royal Society last November he stated that there were two pulses of rain one near the maximum and the other near the minimum of sunspots. Column (1) shows that there were no pulses of rain in 1860, 1837 and 1804, years of maximum spots, and column (2) shows that there were no pulses in 1878 and 1833, years of minimum spots. These columns (1) and (2) also prove that Indian Famines do not always occur, (as Sir Norman has stated) in the interval between maximum and minimum spots.

Columns 3 and 4 show that the maximum and minimum spots do not run in eleven years' cycles, so that famines could not be predicted with any certainty.

Columns (5) and (6) demonstrate that the famines which had occurred between 1811 and the beginning of the period covered by the enquiry, all fall on or nearly on the same intervals counting back eleven years either from 1880 or 1885, the central years of the intervals between the pulses as stated in the "North American Review" is a scandalous misrepresentation of the facts of the case.

It is also a deliberate falsehood to state as Sir Norman does that there were no failures during the 19th century when there were nine failures out of sixteen. He plays upon the word near. There was no famine in 1847 nor for several years before or after, yet according to him there were no failures during the century. Perhaps he considers seven years near, and that if he predicts an Indian famine and one actually occurs seven years before or after he was very near the mark.

To be of any utility whatever Indian famines must be capable of being predicted accurately to the year—anything from one to seven years out is of no use whatever, and it is evident from the figures which I have given that Sir Norman has merely discovered a mare's nest and has made himself appear ridiculous and contemptible.

What is the good of going back in cycles of eleven years when the sunspot phases do not go thus? Column (1) shows differences of from eight to thirteen years" between the times of maximum spots and in future there will be such differences and even greater ones, so that famines predicted on the eleven years cycle would be bound to be out of reckoning by several years even if famines did occur, but when we recollect that phase after phase of sunspots may pass even for fifty years without any serious famines in India it shows the utter absurdity of Sir Norman's theories.

In columns (7) and (8) the actual years of the ascending and descending curves are given, and show that out of nine years, famines only occurred in four. According to Sir Norman's theory there ought to have been a famine during 1845, but there was none for six years previously or nine years afterwards; then 1858 was four years after a famine and two years before one, yet according to Sir Norman there were no failures during a whole century.

It was clear from his theory that if as much had been known in 1836 as was known now, the probability of famines at all the subsequent dates indicated might have been foreseen, so says Sir Norman. The eleven years' cycle was known in 1836 and beyond that what does Sir Norman know? He knows absolutely nothing. He cannot say in what year the next sunspot phases will happen. He predicted the crossing of the widened line curves for 1897 and last November he stated they had not crossed even then. Here is a man who does not understand Sunspots upon his own confession, who is going to predict famines by this means. He has simply played about for about twenty years with a spectroscope and has become so conceited that he fancies he can do anything. There was a famine in 1837, but there was none in 1818, and there was the central year of the descending curve in 1840, but there was no famine either then or eleven years after.

HUGH CLEMENTS.

Dulwich, S.E., July 6th.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

OUR Surat correspondent writing on Friday says:—

Your readers are already aware that the Surat Branch of the National Indian Association has been received after a number of years and those interested in the Association will be glad to learn that Mr. Moscardi, the Hon. Sec of the Local Branch is working with great energy in increasing the membership. Within a month 60 new members have joined. The only thing to be regretted is that Mr. and Mrs. Moscardi leave India for good in a few months, but it is hoped they will place the Local Branch on a sound footing before leaving Surat. The first social gathering of the members of the Local Branch takes place next Monday when Mr. E H. Aitken, popularly known as "Eha," is to give a lecture. There is not the least doubt that the lecture is sure to be interesting and that the members will enjoy it very much. In connection with the death of the late Mr. A. S. Jervis, Principal of the Mission High School the teachers and the students held a meeting to take steps to commemorate his memory. A public meeting is also to be held next Saturday at Vithlai wadi. Mr. Jervis rendered very valuable service as a representative of the rate-payers in the Corporation and held the honorable post of Vice-President at the time of his death. Mrs. Jervis has already left for Poona where her children are staying for their education, and it is hoped that the home mission will favourably consider the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Scott and the Revd. Mr. Shillidy to take the long and meritorious services of Mr. Jervis into consideration and make some provision for the education of his children. In the same week in which Mr. Jervis died the city lost two Hindu pleaders, viz. Messrs. Nagindas Brijbukandas Kazi and Mangeklal Kakubhai. Both of them were leading members of the bar in their times and died at an advanced age.

THE WRECK OF THE NUMIDIA.

IN Saturday's issue we have showed that the Anchor Line s.s Nubia is ashore and wrecked on the Brothers.

This is incorrect, the wrecked steamer being the s. s. Numidia belonging to the same Company.

The Nubia arrived in Bombay a few days ago.

MR. ARTHUR HENRY PRICE, who is coming out of India for a few months as an expert in connection with electric lighting and punkah-pulling in military stations, left England on the 25th instant.

THE railway from Baran Junction, on the Moghalsarai-Gya, line, to Daltonguj, will be completed in February next. Work on the extension to the Palamau coalfields will then be begun.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

EFFECTS OF ITS INTRODUCTION.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

THE RYOTS' INDEBTEDNESS.

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES?

THE Bombay Town Hall was densely packed on Saturday when a meeting promoted by the Bombay Presidency Association was held for the purpose of representing to Government the state of public feeling in the Presidency in regard to the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill and the necessity of giving sufficient time for the expression of public opinion and criticism in respect of the Bill. The gathering, which crammed the hall long before the hour fixed for the meeting, included a large number of delegates from many parts of the mofussil and some of those who addressed the meeting and directly represented the agriculturists spoke in the vernaculars. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta presided and among those on the platform were: Mr. J. N. Tata, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, Miss Shirine M. Cursetji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Mr. H. S. Diksh it, Mr. Bhalshunker Nanabhai, Mr. Chhabildas Lallubhai, Mr. Manmohundas Ramji, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Jamsetji N. Wadia, Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia, Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Mr. Vassanji Khimji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Mulji, Mr. J. G. Dawar and others. Many well-known citizens who arrived late had to return for want of room. The Mofussil delegates present included representatives from the following towns and villages in the Presidency:—Kolaba, Alibaugh, Ahmednagar, Nassik, Belgaum, Sholapur, Thana, Bharuch, Ankleshwar, Surat, Balsar, Navsari, Poona, Kalyan, Bassein, Khaira, Thasra, Hansot, Dhulia, Satara, Olpad, Jalalpur, Pardi, Andheri, Gundavali, Amboli, Malad, Gorgaon, Chickli, Rancoona, Sheregaon, Asad, Osmergaum, Kosumba, Karamala, Eru, Abram, Penn, Kalawadi, Robs, Dahanu, Versova, Oodwada, Dogat, Khed, Nundgaon, Ounreth, Golaj and Pimpalgaon.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who had a very enthusiastic reception, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—In opening as President of the Bombay Presidency Association the proceedings of this meeting, I need hardly tell you that this public meeting has been convened by the Association not only at the instance of many leading men of this City, but also at the call of many of our mofussil brethren. (cheers.) Of these mofussil, brethren 700 of all classes—(cheers)—in deputations from all parts of the Presidency, comprising kunbies, sowcars, and, I must also add, B.A.'s and L.L. B.'s—(laughter and cheers.)—have come down to take part in these proceedings Gentlemen, this assuredly shows the dissatisfaction and the state of unrest and excitement into which the Presidency has been thrown by the new agrarian proposals Government have recently placed before the Legislative Council. There can scarcely be a doubt but that these proposals have been received by every agricultural interest in the Presidency with intense alarm and dismay. I do not think it is possible to deny the existence of this unfortunate commotion which has been thus suddenly created. But an endeavour has been made to suggest or insinuate that the alarm and excitement have been created by interested classes; and sowcars and "B. A's. and L.L. B.'s have been specially singled out as sinners in this respect. I venture to say that such an insinuation can be made only by people who think that they are intimately acquainted with native ways and feelings, if they disport themselves among the ryots, wearing the "dhotar or langoti" of a "Kunbi." To those who have genuine knowledge of the tenacious attachment of a ryot to "property" in land, the phenomenon that has occurred is the most natural in the world. To them it is no matter of suspicion or surprise at all. Just as during plague time, a native was thrown into consternation at the attempt to remove a dear relative to hospital, though assured that it was to secure to her or him the best possible chances of a recovery, so would the ryot view any meddling with his hereditary survey number, though assured that it was only for the purpose of saving him from the burden and misery of his eternal indebtedness. It is idle to deny the genuineness of the consternation into which the ryot is thrown by the proposal to place his cherished occupancy rights into the safe and impartial custody and tutelage of the great "hakims" of the Revenue department. (Cheers). It may be then asked if there is any real and

SUBSTANTIAL GROUND FOR THIS ALARM

and dismay? We have been recently assured that it is all owing to mistake and misapprehension. I do not propose to make any lengthy remarks in opening these proceedings; but I will take the liberty of saying that not only is there good ground from the ryot's point of feeling and the ryot's point of interest, but there is the gravest cause of alarm from the point of view of those who have the political and economical welfare of the Presidency at heart. Let us see what is the real essence of the proposed legislation. If we examine the opening speech made by the honorable member in charge of the bill, if we examine the reply given to the Deccan Sabha, our search for the essence of the measure will be perhaps as difficult as that for a needle in a stack of hay. There is a good deal about waste lands; a good deal about alluvial lands and a good deal about Shadh and the hill tribes. There is even a good deal about restriction on transfer of land. But still the real point is not there, and you would scarcely suspect that the innocent looking little Bill is more formidable in its revolutionary character than the Punjab Land Association Act (cheers). It is to the Bill itself we must turn, and spell out from its amending clauses the revolutionary powers which Government propose to take. It is true that every assurance is given that such powers will not be exercised to their full extent. We are told that though powers will be taken to administer fatal doses of the powerful drug, it is intended only to administer at present homeopathic doses of tonic virtue. (Hear, hear). But without meaning the slightest disrespect or offence, one cannot help saying, as Sir Frank Forbes Adam once said in the Legislative Council on another Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, that intentions do not restrain legislation and cannot bind the perpetually shifting members of Government. (Hear, hear.) What is it that the Bill itself proposes to do? By the addition and alteration of a few words, it proposes to give powers to Government

that discussion of that sort had been going on even since the time of Manu (laughter). It is the definite discussion of the precise proposals of the Bill with an enquiry into existing agricultural phenomena that is needed. Gentlemen, we are also told that this Bill contemplates only an experiment. Government seems to think that experiments with active social forces in living social organisms can be carried on like experiments in a laboratory (laughter and cheers). Such experiments cannot be held in control as Government fondly imagine. It is also said that the experiment would be given up as soon as it is discovered to produce injurious results. But it was forgotten that there would be the greatest difficulty in recognizing that stage. We know how revenue officers interpret agricultural phenomena. They are now actually contending that the higher the assessment, the better for the ryot (laughter). Only one word more. It is said that the Bill is being hurried because the famine has produced

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT

when the experiment can be tried on a sufficiently large scale. To my mind there is nothing more deplorable than that such an occasion should be chosen. (Hear, hear). Among its many innumerable evils, famine had done some good in bringing officials and ryots closer to each other by the action of gratitude on one hand and sympathy on the other. The beneficial results were not a little promoted by the hopes and promises of remissions and suspensions. Unfortunately all that good work will be undone; and suspicion and disappointment will take its place. The ryot's logic is not quite Aristotelian nor is it Baconian. No assurances will persuade him that the Bill was not introduced to take advantage of the adversity to which famine reduced him. You may argue with him, you may reason with him; but he will cling to his idea with invincible stubbornness. It will be difficult to undo the mischief already done. But I would respectfully beseech Government to pause before proceeding with a measure which has already produced such untoward consequences (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I don't propose to detain you with any longer remarks. There is a whole string of speakers to follow me and all are anxious to lay their views on this subject before the meeting. Some of the speakers have come from distant parts of the Presidency. Possibly you will hear some of the speeches not in English, but in the native language of the speakers—(Applause)—and you must be prepared to have Gujarati and Marathi interspersed with English. But I am pefectly sure that those who have come such long distances under the pressure of what they consider will be disaster to them, will be listened to with the greatest attention. I am sure that all will be listened to not only by the people present in the hall, but by those outside. I will go further and say that I am sure that Government also will respectfully attend to representations and argument which these people may put forward (loud applause).

MR. N. V. GOKHLE.

Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhle, who was well received, said: One feels not a little disinclined to open his lips whilst the echoes of the President's fascinating and sonorous eloquence are still reverberating in our ears. This feeling of reluctance is considerably enhanced in my case by my sense of diffidence as to my ability to handle the difficult resolution that has been placed in my hands. But the urgency of the occasion and the call of duty stand no refusal, I have, therefore, to request you, gentlemen, to extend to me your indulgence whilst I address a few observations on the resolution entrusted to me. The resolution runs as follows :—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, irrespective of the intentions and promises of Government as to the extent to which they proposed to exercise the powers to be obtained under it—intentions and promises not legally binding—calculated to revolutionise the essential character of the tenure, on which survey lands are held in the Presidency, as a heritable and tranferable property, held in perpetuity, subject to payment of assessment which may be revised at stated periods, and to alter the economic condition of its agricultural population by depriving survey lands of the occupancy rights unalterably attached to them; that this meeting, therefore, respectfully considers the said Bill not to be taken in hand, till adequate time has been given for the public examination, discussion and criticism of the extremely difficult and complicated questions involved in it, and even then after making public and formal inquiries into the causes of the state of indebtedness, to which a large percentage of the agricultural population has been admittedly reduced. Now, gentlemen, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no legislative measure of the Bombay Government has ever produced so much anxiety and alarm throughout the presidency as the innocent little Bill which was introduced at a meeting of the local Legislative Council held on the olympic heights of Mahableshwar far away from the centres of public opinion and far away from the humble mortals toiling below. The presence in this hall of so many delegates and deputations hailing from different parts of the Presidency bears witness to the feeling of alarm with which the Bill is viewed by the people at large. The Hon. Mr. Monteath, in his opening speech, observed that the Bill could be mastered in a few minutes. In a sense this observation is, no doubt, true, But when one begins to consider the various questions which it raises, it becomes perfectly clear that they cannot and ought to be disposed off-hand without the fullest consideration and without exhaustive investigation. The honourable mover further remarked that the object of the Bill was to remove doubts, and that these doubts were not as to the intention of the Land Revenue Code, but as to the effect of the wording employed to express the intention. Now, I do not think that this view of the Bill can be defended in the light of history of the Land Revenue Code. The Land Revenue Code Bill was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1877 by the Hon. Mr. Rogers. He declared that "the general system of land revenue administration, is what is called Ryotwari. . . . Whereas, formerly, no ryot could say what his exact relation to the State was, Act I of 1865, has conferred upon him the full proprietary title, that is to say, as long as he makes the required payment to the State, he may be considered the full proprietor of the land." The debate upon that Bill further shows that Government had no intention whatever to interfere with the occupant's proprietory rights, the preservation of which had been declared in 1847, to be the object of a revenue survey by Mr. Goldsmid, Captain Wingate, and Captain Davidson. The provisions of Sections 68 and 73 of the Land Revenue Code, are in entire accord with these authoritative declarations. Section 68 clearly contemplates two kinds of cases. It enacts that, if lands have not been brought under a survey settlement, their occupant is entitled to their use and occupation for a period which might be limited or unlimited according to circumstances. But the occupant of lands under a survey settlement is

ENTITLED TO HOLD THEM IN PERPETUITY.

Section 73 says that amongst others in both these cases the rights of occupancy is an heritable and transferable property. Again, if lands are forfeited under the existing law, the Collector is empowered to restore them to the defaulter on payment of the Government dues and certain charges, and credit the proceeds, if any, to the defaulter's accounts, or to sell the holding or otherwise dispose of the same. But as soon as such forfeited occupancies pass into the hands of the original holder or a purchaser, they hold the land in question on the survey tenure and with all the occupancy rights attached to them and with all the proprietary rights unaffected. This is the most important and essential point to be born in mind in approaching the consideration of the new Bill. Now, let us see what is attempted to be done by means of the contemplated amendments. The newly added proviso to Section 68 empowers the Collector to grant to any person to occupy any unalienated unoccupied land for such periods and on such conditions as he may prescribe, subject, of course, to the orders of Government. This statutory provision is more sweeping and more drastic in its legal operation than the professed intention of Government. The public have been told that in the cases of agricultural land under a survey settlement the grant will be made without any variation of existing conditions, with the exception that, in the case of backward and ignorant cultivators, the right of transfer will be restricted. This assurance from the executive makes the whole proviso wear the look of innocence. But, apart from the fact that it is of no binding legal effect, I say it is entirely misleading. The amended Section aims a serious blow at the survey tenure which was deliberately settled in this Presidency, alters its character in essential respects and puts it completely in the power of the executive to re-grant lands which have been forfeited on other than the survey tenure or on a non-proprietary basis. Here is a change of the most radical importance wrought by the Bill, which is calculated to convert peasant proprietors into yearly tenants and ultimately into mere agricultural labourers. It is entirely one thing to put a restraint on the power of alienation, and it is wholly another matter altogether to revolutionise the character of land tenure side by side with restricting the right of transfer. The Punjab Alienation of Land Act was intended simply to restrict permanent and temporary alienations under certain circumstances. But as I have shown the present Bill is still more drastic and still more revolutionary than the Punjab Bill—(applause)—in so far as it is calculated to fundamentally alter the long-established land tenure in Western India and invests the executive with absolute and unlimited discretion to modify the occupancy rights in any way they please. It has been urged that Government has absolute right of disposing of unoccupied lands, As I have already pointed out this contention is not correct in the case of lands to which survey settlement has been extended. The provisions of the existing law relating to the disposal of forfeited lands, in so far as they are obligatory, and the practice hitherto almost invariably followed in so far as they are discretionary are opposed to this claim. The law of forfeiture beyond certain equitable limits is no better than a confiscatory law. It is fruitful of the greatest hardship and productive of the grossest injustice. As a matter of fact Captain Wingate in his report, dated 23rd December, 1843, pointed out that "until lately ejectment for the non-payment of Government assessment was nearly unknown," and though the law of forfeiture was embodied in the later Land Revenue Codes of 1835 and 1879, it has all along been enforced only in flagrant cases of contumacy, applied in a spirit of equity, and in harmony with the conditions of the established survey tenure. But if the present Bill became law a vast area—about one-third or one-fourth of the total cultivable area of the Presidency—will pass into the hands of Government to be dealt with in any way they please and that, too, in consequence of defaults committed during times of unprecedented distress and owing to helplessness brought on by a succession of dire calamities. Many of you are well aware of the socialistic scheme of

LAND NATIONALISATION

propounded by Mr. Henry George, in which no compensation or only a small proportion of the present selling value was to be paid to the proprietors for the deprivation of their lands. The scheme contemplated by the present Bill virtually effectuates the same object under the cover of the law of forfeiture which was never meant to be applied in such a wholesale manner and for such purposes, and under such circumstances of dire misfortunes through which the people have passed. What is the justification for this measure of so drastic a character. Cultivators have, it is said, abused the right of transfer and involved themselves in heavy debts by their reckless extravagance, and that it had now become necessary to restrict the right of alienation in the case of newly-granted lands as recommended by the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and in accordance with the later trend of official opinion. Now, in the first place, the Commission never recommended any such radical change in the land tenure of this Presidency as is capable of being accomplished under the proposed legislation; secondly, the Commission had no opportunity of examining and investigating the agricultural condition of the whole Presidency; and thirdly, even with reference to the Deccan, to which alone their inquiries were limited, the Commission distinctly declared that without the preparation and maintenance of a correct record of proprietary rights, "it was impossible for the Government to know what the land question really is and what measures it behoves Government to take with regard to it." This opinion was recorded about nine years ago. But there is nothing to show that Government have in the meantime obtained such a correct record of proprietary rights, and that they are to-day in a better position to decide the land question on such an extensive scale. It is, however, not a little extraordinary that whilst Government have taken power to extend to the whole Presidency the application of the recommendation of the Commission to grant lands in future to jungle tribes without the power of taxation, they have put aside the recommendation of the same Commission to relax the rigidity of the present land revenue administration, which in their opinion of the latter, was, without doubt, one of the main causes of the ryots' indebtedness in the Deccan, Sir T. Hope himself, an eminent Revenue officer, declared that, "to our revenue system, must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the ryot." The Deccan Ryots' Commission recommended the introduction of a more elastic land revenue system. Now, whilst these deliberate opinions arrived at after inquiry, are left to take care of themselves, a drastic measure fraught with momentous politics—economic consequences, is recommended for ready acceptance without holding a public and formal inquiry into the causes of agricultural indebtedness and without allowing the public adequate opportunity for discussion and criticism. What is still more extraordinary is the refusal of Government to place before the public and the Council table the opinions of their legal and revenue officers, just as if these opinions were most profound political secrets which required to be vigilantly guarded and scrupulously withheld from public knowledge in the paramount interest of the State. And yet Government complain of unaccountable misapprehensions! This was not the course adopted by the local Government when the Land Revenue Code Bill was before the Council in 1877, because, I find from the debates on that Bill, that an interleaved copy of the Bill, containing a vast quantity of official opinions, was placed upon the Council table. I have already observed that the

PUNJAB ALIENATION OF LAND BILL IS LESS REVOLUTIONARY

than the present Bill. And yet members of the Supreme Legislative Council were supplied with the opinions of most of the Judicial and Revenue officers who were consulted on the subject. There is another remarkable contrast between the procedure adopted by the Punjab Government and the local authorities. After the Government of India had forwarded their proposals to the Punjab Administration, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Mackworth Young, circulated to selected officials and non-officials a series of questions framed on these proposals, and invited their opinions thereon, and convened a strong committee of Revenue officers on which his Honour himself presided. The proposals of this committee constitute the foundation of the scheme which was embodied in the Punjab Alienation of Land Act. This Bill was for years in course of incubation. It was introduced on the 28th of September, 1897, and the Select Committee was appointed nine months afterwards in order to give the public, as His Excellency Lord Curzon declared, the "amplest opportunity" for discussion and criticism. The Viceroy deprecated in eloquent and emphatic terms hasty legislation in a matter affecting vast areas of territory, relating to the concrete rights of property and touching the livelihood of millions of people. But you know what were the circumstances the present Bill was introduced, and how the Select Committee brought out their report without having a single representation before them from any body. Like His Excellency the Viceroy, we too deprecate hasty legislation and pray for full investigation. We pray that ample opportunity should be given to the public to discuss and criticise the present measure in all its bearings. We feel that it would be a political and economic blunder of the first magnitude to pass the Bill in its present form in face of popular opposition without a thorough inquiry into the agrarian problem. We therefore, implore Government to stay their hands until such inquiry is undertaken and completed. We further submit that the introduction of such a Bill is scarcely in accordance with the distinct assurance given by Lord Curzon in his speech on the Punjab Alienation of Land Bill. "We shall, doubtless," he said, "require to handle," said his Excellency, "the problem of agricultural indebtedness in different ways in different areas." We began some years ago after a tentative fashion in the Deccan. We are now proceeding with a bolder venture in the Punjab. Should we be successful in this venture, we shall be encouraged to proceed, and thus stone by stone, and layer by layer, to build up the fabric of economic and social stability for our rural population. The Punjab Act came into operation only a few weeks ago, and no one can say anything with certainty with regard to its future. Gentlemen, the sight of such an assembly and the occasion which has called us together fill one with a deep sense of responsibility. We have not met here for declamation or denunciation, but for calm consideration. We have assembled here not for opposing for the sake of opposition, but for co-operating with Government in the best way we can. It is a dangerous delusion for any "Kunbi" or other correspondent to suggest that he feels greater sympathy or keener solicitude for the well-being of agriculturists than we do. They are the flesh of our flesh and the bone of our bones, and it would be extraordinary if we felt less acutely for them than others, however sympathetic they may be. We have met here with as high and pure motives as any can wish. But while this legislation has been undertaken, But we think there is a danger ahead, and we implore Government with all the earnestness and sincerity that we can command to listen to our appeal not to embark upon a momentous experiment fraught with unforeseen potentialities without the fullest investigation and most anxious deliberation. (Cheers.)

MR. R. L. GHARAT.

Mr. R. L. Gharat said:—Being an agriculturist myself, I feel great pleasure in supporting the Resolution before the meeting. We all know that Government have always a benevolent object in view whenever they introduce any measure, but we also know that every measure requiries a very careful consideration on the part of those who introduce it as well those in whose interest it is introduced. The present Bill does not appear to have satisfied the agriculturists for whose benefit it is introduced, as may be seen from the large number of them here to-day, and from the accounts of their meetings that have appeared in the Press. Two of the "kunbis" who have come here from Alibag, will tell you how on Thursday, the 25th instant, some two thousand of them assembled together to pass resolutions against the Bill, to adopt an humble petition to Government, and to appoint delegates to this meeting. It is therefore rather a matter of surprise that Government should be so anxious to hurry the Bill through the Legislative Council. We agriculturists, gentlemen, cannot thank Government too adequately for their solicitude to do us all possible good. but we earnestly pray that they would be pleased to examine thoroughly the nature of our disease and hear what we have to say on the remedy they propose for our cure. The Bill, as it stands now, has been suggested to Government by the reports of their Executive Officers, but when Government are not disposed to publish those reports it is difficult to surmise their general drift, but supposing the officers are all agreed and recommend that it is possible to improve

THE CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY

by creating an inferior tenure of short leases and non-transferable rights such as the Bill contemplates, we shall see if such a happy result is likely to be achieved by passing the Bill. Gentlemen, I shall confine my remarks only to those sections by which Government intend to forfeit our lands when we fail to pay the assessment thereon and to deprive us of our long cherished proprietary rights. It is urged on behalf of Government that certain alluvial and waste lands have to be disposed of, and the rights of perpetual and transferable occupancy in such cases would be detrimental to the interests of the occupants. Well, that may or may not be so, but I do not know why an attempt should be made to gradually bring all the lands in the Presidency under the non-transferable tenure by declaring every occupancy forfeited when the occupant fails to pay the Government dues within the prescribed time. Let Government pass a law if they require one to enable them to give only alluvial lands on short leases, but in the case of forests and other waste lands permanent and transferable rights, if not from the beginning, at least after a stated period—say twenty or thirty years, are absolutely necessary to induce the cultivators to bring large tracts under the plough. Unless the cultivators are assured by a provison in the code that the improvements they will effect will enable them to derive lasting benefits, it is futile to expect that they will pay any great attention to the improvements of such lands. If the right of alienation is secured, the agriculturists might so improve the land during their non-transferable occupancy of twenty or thirty years as to be able to conveniently sell part of it after the expiry of the lease to improve their social condition and undertake to cultivate other vacant plots in their neighbourhood or even at long distances. Gentlemen, the value of lands is sometimes as high as fifty times the assessment thereon and by forfeiting it Government propose to deprive the occupant of his valuable property for failure to pay a very small sum, viz., one year's assessment. Suppose, gentlemen, Government were to legislate to-morrow forbidding the sale of their promissory notes and saying that they would pay interest only to the present holders of those notes what do you think would be the result? Surely, the Government would be accused of great injustice and yet the present Bill is aiming at nothing else,

THE RIGHT OF ALIENATION

has been enjoyed by the people of this country from times immemorial, and to take it away from them by a stroke of the pen, cannot but be regarded as very great injustice. The ancient rulers of India all respected this privilege of the ryots. The Yavanar Mayukha, an ancient law book of the Hindus, has the following:—"The ownership in each village, said, and the like of the wells earth or the dependency belongs solely to the respective "Bhkumikas", or landlords. The ruler has only to take the taxes and this rule was strictly observed by even the most despotic rulers." It is said that even the Peshwa Bajerao himself was forced to purchase "Miras" (or occupied) land whenever he required it and when he was refused he had to remain quiet. Elphinstone in his history of the Marathas says: "The property of the ryots is hereditary and saleable and they are never dispossessed while they pay the tax, and even then they have for a long period (at least thirty years) the right of reclaiming their estates, on paying the dues of Government." Fortescue, quoted by Elphinstone, says, "the right of property in the land and respected, recognized in the present agricultural inhabitants by descent, purchase or gift." Captain Robertson, another authority quoted, says "Their (that is of the Deccan Landlord) feeling of attachment to their field is remarkably keen, and no consideration but the utmost pecuniary distress will induce them to abandon their right of proprietorship." Last, but not the least, Grant Duff says, "Judging of Mahratha feeling regarding this (miras) tenure, I now find it as generally considered an over-stretch of power on the part of Government to resume any miras field merely because the mirasdar has failed in paying his rent, or because he has retired to some other part of the country to evade payment. Simple insolvency on the part of the mirasdar does not appear to have given Government the power of disposing of fields in miras to another." The proprietary rights being inherent in the ryots, and respected by all rulers, you can easily imagine, gentlemen, the feeling of uneasiness the proposed Bill has produced. Those who have any experience of mofussil life know into what confusion any sudden measure of Government generally throws the ignorant ryots. Before sitting down I would like to point out to you one or two of the various evil consequences that are likely to follow on the passing of the Bill. Under the present Act a defaulter is first served with a notice to pay within a certain time, then his moveable property is attached, while the stringent measure of forfeiture of land is very rarely resorted to, and even when the land is attached it is sold by public auction and after deducting the amount of assessment and the necessary expenses of sale from the proceeds, the surplus, if any, is paid to him under Section 183 of the Code. Generally the defaulter gets a sufficient interval of time to procure a loan on the security of his land or to dispose of part of it privately and pay off Government. By passing the Bill Government will allowed him very short time to manage these things, and when once his holding is transferred to the non-transferable tenure, there will be no provision in the law to restore it to his former tenure. His credit will have gone and in bad years especially his lot will be very hard. *Vogue* will of course be given to him for the maintenance of his family or to purchase the necessaries of life, and there will be no Government Relief Works unless and until famine is officially declared, and these works, too, may be too distant to be of any use to him. Then again there are some

REGISTERED OCCUPANTS OF LAND

who collect small sums of money from others having shares in the holding and pay the amount so collected to Government in a lump sum. One of these registered occupants in combination with the village officers may be inclined to allow a whole holding to be forfeited by neglecting to pay in order that he might after a short time get possession of it, it matters not on what conditions. Registered occupants who have mortgaged their lands and who may be desirous of deceiving their sowkars, can likewise in connivance with the subordinate officials manage to see that the time fixed for payment of the assessment has expired before the sowkar, knowing that the occupant has not paid as usual comes in to rescue the land. In several instances the registered occupant is only an occupant in name and the land belong to several persons in small divisions. These persons pay their shares of the assessment to the village officers and get receipts from them. When, however, in revision settlements the assessment goes on increasing at short intervals, generally as the end of every two years, it is no easy matter to make all the sharers understand what increase each has to pay, and in some cases some portion of the assessment always remains unpaid. Here also there is fear of the same dodge being played. A short notice such as is proposed by the Select Committee is very likely to reach an absent landlord in time to save his holding from forfeiture. The Collectors will, in most cases, have to depend upon information supplied by their subordinates, who, as has been abundantly brought to public notice, might try in their overzeal to make as many forfeitures as they could in the first year of the operation of the new Act, and thus there is every likelihood of grave injustice being done to many an innocent occupant. The best help which Government can render to the agriculturists will be to make assessments of lands as light as possible, to give all possible facilities to them to pay the assessment, to establish agricultural banks to save them from the exhorbitant rates of interest which some sowkars charge, and to give them agricultural and industrial education. (Cheers.)

Mr. Veerchand Dapchand in supporting the proposition said:—I may corroborate what the previous speakers have said as to the ultimate effect of the proposed legislation. I have some experience of the matter from my connection with Sholapur and Gujarat. It is to be feard that the tenure of land in the Presidency will undergo a radical change for the worse, unless the Government is pleased to reduce its fees. What the ryot wants according to my experience are, firstly, occupancy rights which alone can enable him to improve his land, and credit with the Sowcar. Without these he can do nothing. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the expression of the feelings and sentiments which have already been evoked in different parts of the Presidency and which are being expressed at this meeting, will convince our Government of the justice of our grievance. Our highly esteemed Governor is always willing to respect public opinion and I am quite sure his genuine sympathy with the agriculturists will prompt him to modify the bill in harmony with public feeling or better still abandon it altogether. (applause).

Sayed Nazmudin Perzadar of Nasik also supported the resolution, addressing the meeting in Urdu. He said he had come there from Nasik not to see the tamasha but to protest against the amendment of the Land Revenue Code. He was a landholder and an Inamdar of Nasik and had inherited the land from his forefathers, who had been in possession of the same since their eleventh remove. It should be remembered that ninety per cent. of the population of the Nasik Taluk were agriculturists, who maintained themselves on the produce of their lands. When these people heard about the amendment of the Land Revenue Code, they were under the impression that Government, who were their parents were going to improve the Act in order to ameliorate their condition as they were on the verge of destitution owing to famine and plague. But when the whole Act was read and explained to them, they found in it a small snake at one place, a rallied dog at another and a shot at the third place (Laughter and Applause). No one had forgotten the late Queen Empress, who was their mother and who took care of them as her children. None had forgotten the Princes of Wales who came to India, saw their condition, took to their habits of living, mix them in assemblies and had pan superis with them. When plague raged amongst them, Government were so anxious for their welfare, that they placed doctors at railway stations for medical examinations. (Laughter). The entire agricultural population of his taluka since they heard of the amendment in the Code, had been drowned in sorrow. They convened a public meeting and the speaker was deputed to Bombay to protest against the measure. They all prayed that Government would withdraw the Bill (Applause).

Mr. Jivanji Limjibhoy of Blav, in supporting the resolution said:—I am an agriculturist. I have spent my whole life in the business of agriculture and I am well acquainted with the condition of agriculture and agriculturists in this Presidency; and I can correctly give you their feelings in connection with this bill. This bill has caused the greatest discontent among the agriculturists. I am now about 60 years old and have never witnessed before the feeling of discontent to the extent to which it is now prevailing. The people feel that the real cause of the ryots' indebtedness is not his improvidence and extravagance. Government think that the indebtedness is the consequence of their extravagance. This is a point on which a thoroughly independent enquiry is needed. Government can lose nothing nor can there be any deterioration in the ryots' condition if Government are so pleased as to postpone the second reading of the bill till correct causes of the ryots' indebtedness are ascertained on enquiry. Whatever be the intentions of Government, the mere introduction of the measure in the Council has caused much mischief. Agriculturists who value their proprietary rights in the lands very highly have been borrowing money at exhorbitant interest and in some cases selling away portions of their lands with the object of avoiding the forfeiture of their lands and the deprivation of their right of alienation. The bill actually increases the mischief which it is supposed that the act would remedy. Whatever be the views of Government, I can emphatically say that the ordinary ryot is not open to the charge of extravagance. He generally lives upon the coarsest grain, and wears the coarsest clothing. The cultivator feels with great pain that notwithstanding his miserly and wretched fare and clothing Government should charge him with extravagant living. I must say with the greatest respect for Government that they do not appear to have any correct their views that about 10 per cent. of the revenue would be collected. The result of the action of Government was that the Lower officers used all manner of oppressive measures in recovering assessments and there were serious

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE OPPRESSION.

Government then again came to the rescue of their officers and came down upon the gentlemen who brought the real facts to the notice of Government and the public. Gentlemen, you are aware that subsequently Mr. Maconochie was appointed as a special officer to investigate into these complaints. At this enquiry the allegations about the oppression were proved to the hilt. The evidence adduced before Mr. Maconochie is merely a sample of what passed in the greater part of the Presidency. The indebtedness of the cultivator is not at all the result of his improvidence, but is caused by the high pitch of assessment, the deterioration of the soil and insufficient rainfall. It is said that in the Deccan the lands are lightly assessed; but even with such light assessment this is what the late Sir William Hunter said about the condition of the Deccan agriculturist at a meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council:—"The fundamental difficulty of bringing relief to the Deccan peasantry..... is that the Government assessment does not leave enough food to the cultivator to support himself and his family throughout the year." If this is the condition of the Deccan agriculturist how much worse should be the condition of the Gujerat agriculturists in reference to whose lands it is said that they are fully assessed. In his distressful condition, unless he resorted to the Sowkar, he and his family would be left without any means of subsistence and would be starved. This is his ordinary condition. Imagine then the pitch of distress to which he should have been reduced after two severe famines the one following the other at a short interval. The provisions of the bill can in no way better his condition, but would rather deepen and deepen his distress. I have good a deal to say in this matter, but as I have already tresspassed much on your time and patience and as there are many other speakers I do not like to take up more of your time; I strongly support the resolution that is placed for acceptance (applause).

Kunbi Tukaram Dhurmajt also supported the resolution in a vigorous speech in Marathi, his remarks being received with great applause.

He said, he was a Kunbi and a Shaikar of the Kolaba zillah and had been deputed by a representative meeting held there, to protest against the Bill When the people in his zillah came to know that the Government were going to enact a Law prohibiting poor cultivators from raising money from Sowkars to pay the land tax and empowering themselves to forfeit the lands, they were greatly terrified Sowkars had already abandoned cultivators and refused to advance money. As Government were the parents of their subjects Kolaba ryots were the orphans of cultivators. Their stomachs depended upon sowkars. On occasions of sorrrow and rejoicings they had to go to sowkars for help. It would be argued that Government would grant tagavi to help them. But only cultivators know what hardships they had to suffer in obtaining tagavi from Government. They had to go from talati to Mamlatdar and from him to "Para Sirkar (applause); from one place to the other and after much trouble and annoyance they would get thirty to forty rupees out of a hundred (applause). He hoped that Government would not pass the bill, but pity poor cultivators and remit the assessment (applause).

Dhondu Hurry of Sahada, Kbandesh, also supported the motion,

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SATARA OPINION.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara proposed the following resolution:—That this Meeting desires respectfully to point out to Government that their action in this matter has aroused feelings of great alarm and suspicion among all classes of the people connected with agricultural interests. He and we believe a very large of you concur in the sentiments expressed by this resolution. We find that notwithstanding the adverse criticism in the press and several direct representations on the subject including that from the Deccan Sabha, Government sees no reason to yield an inch of the ground originally occupied by it when the Bill was presented. Either Government must have deemed that criticism and representation as coming from interested quarters and not from the class of people for whom the amendment of the law is made or its looks on that criticism and and representation as based on indifferent or ill-digested information, we must show by to-day's proceedings that no such cause exists, nor that they proceed from irresponsible persons. We must also be prepared to consider the important question from all points of view, including those from which to our mind Government may be looking upon the matter; and in doing this we must consider it our sacred duty to try to assist and not to hamper the legislators who are moved by the executive for this measure. In regard to the stage at which the discussion of the proposed amendments has arrived now, it may fairly be said that there is more meant than is openly and directly said on the necessity for such a reform even from the Government point of view. One requires to dive a little deeply into this matter with a view to find out the exact mind of the executive on such an absorbing question and to instigate into what drove the Government into that novel measure, the Punjab Land Alienation Act, may supply us some due. The Madras Government, while noticing the relative conditions of the subjects under its direct control and of those of other presidencies is understood to have disclosed the real point in a very marked manner; in other provinces the political danger of the process of land changing hands and running from the possession of money lenders and capitalists has been so imminent that the Government of India has recently passed a law making land not transferable. The sort of

POLITICAL DANGER.

Found in the Punjab has been according to official opinion present in the Bombay Presidency ever since the Riots of 1879. The Secretary of State in his despatch to the Bombay Government No. 4 of the 20th November 1878, says in para. 11 "The Districts in which the riots took place "came into British possessions in 1819 and at that "period and for 20 years afterwards, divers causes "such as the ravages of Holkar's army, the dreadful "famine which was repeated two or three times "during the first 20 years of the century—the subsequent heavy fall of prices and the consequent "oppressive weight of the old Maratha rate of assessment which was first continued by the Government of the day—all these had produced an amount of "poverty and ruin which the settlement officer "writing in 1838 found it impossible to describe. Again. His Lordship observes. The Government of that day, however, made strenuous efforts to better this state of things. They reduced the assessment from an average of 13 1-2 annas to seven annas, they gave the Mahrattas for the first time the fixity of tenure and they abolished extra cesses "Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 30th August 1875, describe, the satisfactory results of this new settlement of the land, "In 1838 more than 50 per cent. of arable land was waste, in 1871 only 1 per cent. Population increased during the term of the settlement 39 1-2 per cent., agricultural cattle 19 per cent., ploughs 22 1-2 per cent. carts 2 per cent. and wells 40 per cent. Government land was unsaleable in 1838. During the last 5 years of the settlement, examination of the regi ration records show that it fetched from 10 to 32 times its assessment. Thirty years ago there were no roads made and communication was costly and difficult. The taluka is now traversed by the Railway and by several excellent roads and the increase in the number of carts indicates the extent to which the people avail themselves of the new facilities of communication with markets. The next paragraph, however, brings us face to face with the problems: Satisfactory as is this picture of progress (and similar ones may be produced in all parts of India) there is undeniable evidence in the report before me that the very improvent introduced under our rule, such as fixity of tenure and lowering of the assesments have been the principal causes of the great destitution which the commissioners found to exist. The saleable value of land greatly increased the credit of the ryot and encouraged beyond measure the national habit of borrowing which I have before observed. High prices led to extended cultivation, to more expensive modes of living, to larger outlay on the great stimulant to Hindu expenditure and marriage ceremonies. Recourse to the money lender became then more frequent than before and the class of money lenders competing for custom increased in most undue proportions. The first fall in prices and the first bad harvests, both of which had occurred in these districts, found the cultivators as poor as ever, but encumbered with an additional mass of debt. Further the Government of India in their letter No. 222 of 25th February 1871, referred to the circumstance that two members of the commission considered that the recent revision of the land assessment in the Deccan, the principles on which the revision was conducted and the results of that revision had

A SHARE IN CAUSING THE RIOTS

of 1875 and in causing the depressed condition of the peasantry. Whereupon Bombay Government observed that the state of their ryots was most unsatisfactory; that the ryots were hopelessly involved and were little better than serfs and practically at the mercy of the banker and that ruin, if not arrested, would soon overtake the great body of ryots. The forcing will have shown what sort of condition of affairs the Government has to face and from the beginning the point has been sedulously laboured that this is due to the deprivations of the money-lender. A very amusing description is given by the Madras Board of Revenue of the situation of the Bombay cultivator in a very short remark: "The holder of land in Madras is rooted to the soil for ages while in Bombay he belongs largely to a warrior class whose pride causes it to stick to land which it cannot afford to cultivate with profit.

The revenue is derived from assessments which are in some tracts unduly high and in others immoderately low and it is collected with rigidity unknown in the south, while the sowkar is a foreigner devoid of any community of interest with the borrower. In Madras on the contrary the money-lender in about 90 cases out of 100 is a brother ryot. There are remarks offered in replying in the negative to the question put by the Board to itself "Can Bombay and Madras cultivators be brought upon the same plane from a historial, social, legal or ethnological point of view?" "They further observe," by way of exculpation, "the extremely undesirable conditions which are reported to prevail in Bombay and other provinces not so favored or not so well administered as Madras would seem to have led to the unconscious postulate that this phase of the agrarian question is as acute in Madras as it seems to be elsewhere." This then is

THE PROBLEM THAT IS BEFORE GOVERNMENT

and it need scarcely be said that it in no wise differs from that which has been brought to the front by friends of India. What in official circles is called political danger is known to us as the agrarian problem, and we all feel that it is a problem in the solution of which it is the duty of every loyal subject to help Government. This leads us to see further to what degree is the money-lender responsible for this deplorable state of things; to what extent is the ignorance of the ryot accountable for it and how far is any other fact or set of facts answerable. In the sister presidency of Madras it is considered that the sowkar is a necessity and obviates what has been called the mechanical difficulty of supplying a constant stream of outgoings out of a somewhat irregular source of supply, owing to the absorption of a considerable portion of produce by land Revenue the changes of seasons and fluctuations of prices, advances being wanted notably for the payment of the Government demand which is fixed and must be met. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission observe in para. 65 There can however, be no question that the rigidity of the present system is one of the main causes which lead the ryots of the Deccan into fresh debt and that the dates on which the revenue is realized, are in some places unsuitable and place the ryot at an unnecessary disadvantage." So long then as the rigidity of the collection is not to be relaxed, the sowkar is a "sine qua non" and might in course of time usurp all the real possessions of the cultivators and though he might make due allowance for assessments he will not turn the peasantry into "serfs" and these in their turn when left unprovided for, forming such a large proportion of the population as they do, would indeed, on the maxim that "an empty mind is the devil's den" prove to be the perpetual danger referred to above. Ever since the Deccan Riots of 1875, Government has been trying to detect the real root of the evil, and Government have been led into the belief that it is the sowkar that comes to play such an important part, and as the sowkar comes in only for a "consideration" and such consideration is the "transfer of land," every effort is being made to free the land from sowkar and since an attempt in that direction, as disclosed by the D. A. R. has proved to be ineffectual, the very incentive of the transfer of the interest alienable and heritable in the soil belonging to the cultivator had, Government have begun to think, better be unprovidable for all these consequences. This is the sort of reasoning that seems to pervade all Government action and we might in this view put aside for the present all the appearances given to this question by the exponents of the views of Government. A reasoning of this kind very much treats of such as might support advocacy of protection in the matter of trade. If the sowkar is thus driven the cultivators off their fields the traders and artisans are likewise driven off the market by western trade. Just as the ignorance of the cultivators disables them in the competition that of the traders and artisans equally places them at a disadvantage. Because, however, the traders and artisans are reduced to beggary no one would advocate a wholesale prohibition of the import of foreign goods or things, nor indeed would discouraging tax duty command itself to good sense. Even in the interests of the cultivators themselves whose proneness to more expensive modes of living, not unassisted by the inspection or view of apparently cheap and fine goods from foreign countries, it has nowhere been advocated that no fine goods or say wine should be imported to within a reasonable distance of the habitations of such agriculturists. But to

DEPRIVE THE PEASANTRY OF THEIR HOLDINGS

is a question the most serious of all. Even though the object be to disable them from encumbering such holdings, this would be rather too much like cruelness, almost killing. It is indeed a "vexed question" observed by Mr. Justice Melville in I L R 1 Bombay p. 352 "whether from a historical point of view "the land in India is to be regarded as originally "the property of the State or the individuals and "whether the State dues are a rent or a tax." With reference to the Deccan ryots, there is not much difficulty in deciding the question in favour of individuals. The information considered in the inquiry ordered by the Commons about the year 1832 "discloses how "Miras rights of the Deccan are appreciated by government and indeed in 1851, while reporting on the Revenue and Resources and of the lapsed Satara Territories, Mr. Ogilvy recommended in these terms: "The remarks by Mr. Farr on the settled habits of 'Oopres', or tenants at will, show, I think, how desirable it would be to assign the "unoccupied" lands in this province to steady farmers on Miras tenure. I would beg to suggest, for the consideration of Government, whether it might not be advisable to permit ryots and my assistants to grant land on that tenure to all respectable ryots at what may appear to be fair average rates, subject to revision by the officers of Revenue Survey and on the condition of ejectment should other parties establish a right to the land within a fixed period, say six months, to be notified by proclamation. Government would thus gain industrious and remunerative farmers who priding themselves in the land they cultivate as being their own, would exert themselves to improve it to the utmost. If the Mirasi tenure which requires the ryot to pay the rent when it lies waste, tends to force cultivation too much, it still, I think, has the admirable effect of encouraging prudence at industry. Some relaxation should, however, be allowed to this rule in a country where public opinion is not yet freely expressed and where suffering caused by a too strict adherence to a theory may be subdued without complaint. Fixity of tenure would thus appear not to have been granted by the British Government in a manner to take the tenure away from the defaulter. Indeed in the case between "Inamdar" and his own tenant who is a Mirasdar the High Court have relieved the tenant from the consequence of default. To turn then such a peasantry into mere holders of land tem would make agriculture mercenary. The Madras Government makes it a point to foster a peasant proprietary. Verily it would be dangerous to uproot the tenantry and the remedy now advocated would be worse than the disease. If it is true that the agriculture population is increasing day by day and if the drain on resources is in

when I congratulate him on his return to the Legislative Council, which was announced this morning. (Cheers.) We waited for the results of these enquiries. Then we had the policy of Lord Northcote's Government promising suspensions and remissions which soothed our anxiety. We all knew and we all trusted Lord Northcote. His sympathies for the poor, his real desire to befriend them have never been doubted. We do not doubt them to-day. They gave universal satisfaction. In the midst of them all comes this new Bill. And by it we are to let that Government claims from us? They claim that we should pronounce judgment in favour of the Government's theory without enquiry and without delay. Are you prepared—is any one of you prepared—to give such judgment? The very haste with which they demand it is not to their credit. We remember that when there is any question for measures in favour of the ryot delays after delays take place. Now in a measure which is based on theories unfavourable to the ryot there is haste and undue haste. Is it one fault if we refuse to follow Government and if we say that if there is to be no enquiry such as we think necessary and have asked for, we can only come to conclusions based on the facts which are before us? And what are those facts? That 46 per cent. of the normal revenues of Government is in arrears; that 33 per cent. of the occupied land is in debt; and that all this has been only since the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Who can attribute this to the ryot's improvidence or extravagance? We cannot, and we do not.

INTENTION AND MEASURES OF GOVERNMENT.

What is it that Government propose? They propose to make an experiment which they intend for the ryot's good. We do not question Government intentions. But as you, sir, said in your opening speech we have to look not to Government's intentions but to the legislative measures which Government propose. And to the effects of that measure we differ from Government in thinking that the results of that measure will benefit the ryot. Let us remember, gentlemen, that the experiment will cover 170 lakhs of acres—unoccupied (78 lakhs) and forfeited or liable to be forfeited (92 lakhs). These 170 lakhs of acres will be dealt with by the District officers under Sections 8 and 10 of the amending provisions. The proposed experiment will be carried over this vast tract of land, and what is the experiment? That there shall be a change of the tenure of occupied land; that the District officers can grant new occupancy rights for such periods and on such conditions as they choose, subject to the orders of the Executive Government. The experiment will affect 37 per cent. of the entire occupied lands and all the unoccupied lands besides. This is not all. Government desire and have declared during the debate on the Bill that if the experiment was found to promote prosperity in a great degree there may be found a justification for extending it which will be accepted by all concerned. Who is it that with cover to this finding? The makers of the experiment themselves. We may at once anticipate the finding and we cannot but apprehend that if the the Executive alone are to be the judges the new law is already applicable to all the occupied land in the Presidency. And what must be the result. The degradation of the ryot and the deterioration of his property. We cannot tell ve that any good can result from a proposal which is intended to lower the status of the ryot and which will remove from among four-fifths of our people that sense of human dignity and freedom without which all civilisation is a sham and all progress is impossible. This, gentlemen, is the remote result, which we apprehend. But what is the immediate consequence? That policy of suspensions and remissions which gave us so much hope and courage last year is it to be absorbed in this new policy of forfeiture? If suspensions are to be allowed and if remissions are to take place as Government led us to hope last year, where is the room for forfeiture for non-payment of arrears. The Hon. Mr. Monteath said in his opening speech that if the policy of Government which this Bill proposes, was carried out to its fullest extent, Government would remit about seventy-five lakhs of rupees out of the arrears of land revenue. From the returns laid by Government themselves before the Council at Mahableshwar, we find that the estimated suspensions and remissions sanctioned by Government for last year and for the current year are forty-eight lakhs of rupees remissions and sixty-five lakhs of rupees suspensions. How are Mr. Monteath's seventy-five lakhs of remissions then to be made up. By the absorption of the suspension into remissions to a large extent, and then by the remissions accompanied by forfeiture. The Deccan Sabha, in their memorial to Government, drew pointed attention to a Resolution of Government passed in the middle of last June? By this Resolution it has been ordained that all forfeitures shall be stopped for the present, and as soon as the new Bill becomes law notices shall be given to those whose arrears have been suspended, that the order suspending the collection shall cease to be in operation, that their holdings will be liable to forfeiture unless the arrears are paid up. In their reply to the Sabha, Government have not denied the Resolution and its tenor. What, then, are we to think of it?

THE PROMISED SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

Where are the promised suspensions and remissions? All absorbed in this new scheme of forfeiture. It amounts to this, gentlemen, that Government will purchase the occupier's rights in his day of necessity for the value of the arrears due on account of two successive famines. It is idle to talk of consent or free will under these circumstances. The Government say to the ryot, you must pay up or you must forfeit. It will be virtually a Bill for compelling arrears or for enforcing forfeiture. Is this what we expected from fair promises of last year? Sir, I am sure of one thing that Government will by this new measure, forfeit the good-will and affection and trust and confidence of those who had built high hopes on last year's promises. And the right of Government to create this new revolution in the politico-economic conditions of the ryot is a right which, I respectfully submit, is not tenable. The right of full proprietorship, the right of free sale and transfer is not a right created by British policy or any British statute. The right is our ryot's possession from ancient times. A high authority, Mr. Leonard Court, has compared the Indian ryot's right or free contract to the fire-water introduced to the South African negroe by the British Government. The right honourable gentleman, during the discussion on Mr. Thorburn's paper on the Punjab Act, said that:—

"There were some people who would take free contract as fire-water was taken. The supply of fire-water in the less civilized parts had been prohibited or limited, and the same would have to be done in the case of free contract."

It is a matter for congratulation that Mr. Courtenay should devote his attention to Indian questions, but it would be a public misfortune if gentlemen in his high position would be carried away by the idea that in the contracts are an information in India just as the fire-water is in South Africa, I will quote the highest authorities in support of my contention that the freedom of sale and transfer was the ryot's possession from the earliest times. When the Peshwa's territories were conquered by the British, about the beginning of the last century official enquiries were made as to the revenue system under the previous native government. The reports were made after enquiries by high British officials, and I am quoting from them.

Captain Robertson, Provisional Collector of Poona, in his report to Mr. Elphinstone, dated 9-3-1818, said: "Miras signifies patrimony, heritage and possession. A Mirasdar there can be no doubt is considered and acknowledged by the Government to have the property of the land he cultivates. Their feeling of attachment to their fields is remarkably keen, and no consideration but the utmost pecuniary distress will induce them to abandon their rights of proprietorship. The Mirasdar pays land rent to Government according to the extent and quality of his lands. This land rent is supposed to admit of no increase." Captain Pottinger, Provincial Collector of Ahmednagar, reported similarly on the 15th January, 1819. Captain Grant, Provincial Collector of Satara, said in his report (7-8-1819):—The Mirasdar has without a doubt perfect property in his field as long as he continues to pay the amount with which it may be burdened, together with the right of disposing of it even without the sanction of Government. An opinion prevails that all land was originally Miras and that under the ancient Hindoo Raj the soil became the acknowledged property of the person who first cleared it of stones and jungle. There is no species of property in the country that it (the Peishwa's Government) has so much respected as Miras land. Instances of declared forfeitures are accordingly very rare." . . . It is so well understood that no Mirasdar wilfully quits his land that it is considered the duty of a good Patel and of all superior Government Agents to use every endeavour to discover the cause of his leaving his home and the field of his forefathers." If a Mirasdar pertenaciously and unreasonably persists in remaining abroad he can be required to get a written renunciation of his Miras rights which when obtained allows the Government the full power of disposing of his lands but without this document there is no authority that can dispose of such land in Miras to another until the death of the Mirasdar and the death or renunciation of his heirs." Captain Briggs Provisional Collector of Khandeish reported at the same time. On these reports Mr. Monstuart Elphinstone made his own report as follows:—"The results of these reports and of my own enquiries is that a large portion of the ryots are the proprietors of their estates subject to the payment of a fixed land tax to Government: that their property is hereditary and saleable and they are never dispossessed when they pay their tax: and even then they have, for a long period (at least 30 years) the right of reclaiming their estate on payment of the dues of Government. The Mirasdars are perhaps more numerous than the Upris all over the Mahratta country. An opinion prevails throughout the country that under the old Hindu Government all the land was held by Mirasis and that the "Upris" were introduced as the old proprietors left under the tyranny of the Mahomedans. This opinion is supported by the fact that the greater part of the fields now cultivated by Upris are recorded in his village books as belonging to the absent proprietors and afford when combined with the circumstances observed in other parts of the Peninsula and with the light land tax authorised by Manu, a strong presumption that the revenue system under the Hindus (if they had a uniform system) was founded on private property in the soil." With regard to Gujerat the same high authority says:—The commonest tenure here is that which is common throughout all India. The ryot holds his land on a general understanding that he is not to be dispossessed as long as he pays his rent which though not fixed is regulated by the custom of the village." Long after this came

THE GENERAL SURVEY

to which Mr. Goldsmid and Lieutenant Wingate were appointed, the aim in view being an equitable assessment of all Government lands. In his speech during the debate on Act I of 1865 Sir Bartle Frere referred to the enquiries of Mr. Monstuart Elphinstone and remarked:—"There could be no doubt as to the existence of proprietary rights in land in the Deccan in former ages." His Excellency then spoke of the Survey and Settlement Act as to the great charter of the rights of the Agricultural population," and I would particularly request your attention to the following remarks made in the same speech:—"He would always in estimating the benefits of the Survey give but a secondary place to the increase of the Government Revenue. For it had been clearly laid down by the Government which originated the survey that financial considerations were to be held of minor importance and that they would look rather to the indirect results, fixity of tenure and moderation of assessment and to the consequent improvement in the condition of his ryots, than to the direct increase of the land revenue."

Proceeding he said: And now, sir, I will conclude. As the facts stand before us, we feel that the forfeiture of the ryot's rights is no remedy. What we want is the forfeiture of the ryot's debts. This is not the time for wounding and for dispossession, but for healing and for help. The fates have dealt hardly by him. He has lost all but his proverty. Nothing has progressed with him but his debt. Let the King-Emperor on his Coronation deem that all agrarian debt due to the State on account of the famines is forfeited. The cost may be great and the sacrifice heavy. But it will put heart and hope in the poor ryot from whom heart and hope are crushed out. He will stand rejuvenated and regenerated in strength and spirit, and the measure of His Majesty, so appropriate to the auspicious occasion according to our Eastern ways and thoughts, will be a tender in loyalty to his person and his throne and in prosperity to the Empire with blessings a hundred fold in days to come. (Loud cheers.)

MR. N. M. SAMARATH.

Mr. N. M. Samarath, in seconding the resolution, said that it gave expression to an aspect of the Bill, which no responsible administrator or statesman could afford to ignore or brush aside with a light heart. He did not wish to go over the ground covered by the speeches of the previous speakers, but proposed to deal shortly with the two main questions involved in the present discussion—the two main propositions on which the whole case for the Bill was made to rest by the Honorary Mr. Monteath in the speech he made in introducing the Bill—a speech, which many of them must have read, as he did, with intense interest as a remarkably able and ingenious presentment of an essentially weak case. The Hon. Mr. Monteath's two propositions, on the strength of which all the arguments in favour of the Bill might be said entirely to depend, were, firstly, that the cultivating classes were improvident and extravagant, and secondly, that the Bombay land revenue demand was so low and moderate that it could not be said to be in any way responsible for the general indebtedness of the rural population in this Presidency.

THE SHIBBOLETH AS TO RYOT'S IMPROVIDENCE.

As to the first proposition, the shibboleth that the ryot was improvident, there was no direct evidence adduced. It was not shown, nor even attempted to be shown, that marriages were no celebrated by the cultivating classes with greater pomp and show and at greater expense than they used to be, say fifty or a hundred years ago, or that more expenditure was now incurred by them in funeral obsequies than used to be the case formerly. All that they had in the speech of the honourable mover, which seemed to be intended to have a bearing on the point, was a passage from Elphinstone's report on the territories conquered from the Peshwa and another from Mr. Chaplin's report. It was noteworthy that while both of them, in those passages, bore testimony to the widespread indebtedness of the Deccan ryots in those times, they attributed that circumstance to the faults of the Government under which they lived—to the insecurity of property in those unsettled times and to the oppressive exactions of the revenue farmers—but not to any habits of improvidence or extravagance on part of the ryots. On the contrary, Mr. Chaplin's estimate was that they were "usually frugal and provident," and Mr. Elphinstone described them as "sober, frugal and industrious.' May it be that the ryots, whose habits were pronounced in 1818 and 1822 by Elphinstone and Chaplin to be "sober, frugal and industrious."? May it be that those people or their children's children had become, within less than a century of British rule, within less than eighty years of Anglo-Indian statesmanship, habitually improvident and extravagant, although still over head and ears in debt and leading a hunger-bitten life from year's end to year's end. (Cheers.) Nothing possibly could be a stronger indictment of British administration than that if it were true. But they all knew that it was not true. There never was—as some of the peasants themselves, who had addressed them that afternoon said in their simple, rustic style,—there never was a more patient, provident, persevering people, wearing away their lives from hand to mouth, "muttering across their barley-bread, in daily toil and drearyhead. (Cheers.) No. There never was a more docile people, a more tractable nation, a more sober, industrious, frugal, peaceful, grateful, loyal, law-abiding populat on to govern. (Cheers.) With such material, it ought not to be difficult for a humane, beneficent, enlightened, and civilised Government, if only it was in touch with the people and applied itself earnestly to the right solution of the problem—it ought not to be difficult for capable administrators. If only they were wise and far sighted—to make the land smile with plenty and the people be of good cheer and happy. (Cheers). Where then, was the difficulty? How was it that in spite of a Government, animated by a high sense of duty and responsibility towards its subjects, how was it that under a benevolent and Christian Government, they saw a sober, thrifty, and hard-working people in deep distress and poverty? That took them to the second proposition of the honourable mover of the Bill, which related to

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE DEMAND.

Even in regard to that proposition, there was an utter absence of direct evidence in support of it in the honourable mover's speech. No such evidence was adduced, but a mere circuitous, enspairing reasoning, based on doubtful data. It was not shown, for instance, nor even attempted to be shown, what proportion the assessment, in point of fact, bore to the actual produce of the fields on an average of good and bad years. Either the Government was aware of that proportion, or it was not. If it was aware of that proportion, let its conclusions, and the materials upon which those conclusions were based be made available to the public. If it was not aware of that proportion, it could not be in a position to assert that the revenue assessment was, in point of fact, so moderate that it could not be responsible for the general and chronic indebtedness of the agricultural population. It was now surely late in the day for the Bombay Government to take up that tortuous position, for on the authority of the report of the Deccan Ryots Commission of 1875 that agricultural indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency was traceable, among other causes, to the Bombay land revenue system itself. And the conclusion of the late Sir W. Hunter, which he pronounced in the Viceregal Council in 1879, was already read out to them by a previous speaker, namely, that the Government assessment in the Deccan did not leave enough food to the cultivator to support himself and his family throughout the year.

A PRUSSIAN PROFESSOR'S TESTIMONY.

That a high money land tax was bound to produce general indebtedness of the agricultural population hardly needed demonstration. But if argument on that point were needed he would draw the attention of those who needed it, to the demonstration which Dr. Meyer had given of that proposition. Dr. Mayet, a Prusian Professor, was invited by the Japanese Government to examine the condition of the rural population of Japan and to suggest popsals for the improvement of Japanese agriculture. The speaker held in his hands an English translation of the report Dr Mayet made in German to Count Yamagata. In that report, the Professor illustrates the process by which, under a high land tax, even agriculturists, entirely free from debt, were gradually drawn into a state of indebtedness from which they could never hope to free themselves. Dr. Mayet, in that report, after referring to the case of India, points out that in Japan also there was a certain danger, even if the usury prohibition laws of Japan were strictly observed, and even if payments in kind were optionally permitted, that the high land tax would, as in India, gradually wrench the land from the farmers and transfer it to the money-lenders. He advised the Japanese Government, therefore, not to follow the worthy example of the Indian Government. (Cheers.)

A GAME OF "GRAB."

The main cause, then, of the Bombay ryot's indebtedness was not, his supposed improvidence, but the high and inelastic assessment, which the local Government refused to believe was right but which the ryot knew and felt every moment to be too heavy to make him lift up his head and breathe freely. (Cheers.) The revision settlement operations in the Presidency, speaking generally, had instead of improving, made matters worse for the ryot. The operations showed, its anything, that it was little else than a game of "grab" between the settlement officer and the village moneylender. Small wonder that with such forces at work the cultivating classes were becoming more resourceless, less able to cope with high prices and less able to command the means of bare subsistence as each year rolled by. The result of that ceaseless strain on the masses was what they saw last year—a vast mass of humanity flocking to the famine relief camps even from the proverbially fertile tracts of Gujerat—a vast mass of living skeletons, whining and groaning for a morsel of food. (Cheers.)

LAST YEAR'S FAMINE AND THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The local Government was surprised that the exhaustion and prostration of the agricultural classes should have manifested itself in unsuspected regions and so widely and so suddenly. The Bombay Government fancied that it was the unexpected which had happened. Those, however, who were intimately acquainted with the realities of the agricultural situation in the Presidency knew and saw that it was the expected which had come to pass. (Cheers.) It must be said, however, to the lasting credit of the local Government and its officers that at such a crisis they rose equal to the occasion and put forth their best energies and set up and worked fairly successfully a stupendous organisation for saving human life and mitigating human suffering. (Cheers.) It may be that the organisation was not free from imperfections. But what human organization was ever absolutely perfect? (Cheers.) The local Government did what was humanly possible to pull the people safely through that terrible ordeal and earned their heartfelt gratitude. (Cheers.)

REMISSIONS.

The Bombay Presidency Association, however, represented to the authorities, and the public press dinned it into their ears that while their work, in coping with last year's famine, was splendid in its way, it must be followed up, if it was to be of any use, by liberal remissions of land revenue over the whole distressed area and by introducing a varying scale of revenue demand, whereby, in the event of a failure of crops, the assessment might be reduced, as a matter of course, over a whole district or portion of a district. The Bombay Government did make authoritative pronouncements promising liberal remission of revenue, giving up, for once, its doctrine that the assessment was fixed on an average of good and bad years, and that, therefore no general remissions could be claimed or allowed. Students of the land revenue problem in this Presidency were agreeably surprised to see Lord Northcote's Government courageously climbing down from an untenable position, which the Bombay Government had consistently and persistently occupied all these years at all hazards to the detriment of its own true interests. (Cheers.) The people concerned—the broken-down peasantry—hailed with delight those pronouncements, and looked forward to their hopes and expectations being realised in the not distant future. The local Government, however, had, instead, suddenly sprung upon them the measure they were discussing that afternoon, which had blasted all their hopes and created widespread alarm and consternation among them which no responsible politician or statesman could contemplate with unconcern. He respectfully asked the authorities to beware lest their mistaken methods of breathing new life into the ryot, they brought into being a Frankenstein, whom it would be difficult to put down, or set right, or keep under control, by a mere "stroke of the pen," or a reverse movement of the legislative wand. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Valkantrao Sidshi, of Karwar, in supporting the motion, said:—Delegates including myself, almost all agriculturists, have been sent to this meeting from Karwar. We have come to make a request to Government through this meeting to relieve us from the anxiety and suspicion caused by the action taken by Government in connection with the proposed Bill. Our district, as you all know, is the poorest in the whole of the Bombay Presidency and our people are very backward in education. They fear that if this bill passes into law, they will be thrown from the frying pan into the fire. That fear has grown to such an extent that they believe that if this Bill is carried they will within a decade be driven to beg alms from door to door. Since the proposed Bill had made its appearance through the newspapers the condition of the poor agriculturists had reached a crisis and they were unable to get any assistance from he sowkar.

Atmaram Vithaldas of Ankleshwar also supported the motion.

Dhondu Hari of Khandesh supported the motion by a speech in Marathi. He described the hardships and sufferings that would be brought upon poor agriculturists by the passing of this Bill.

Mr. Nagindas Purshotamdas of Ahmedabad, also supported the proposition, observing that he felt it his duty to come forward because he belonged to the city of Ahmedabad which was politically backward.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

BUILDING FINES.

Mr. Ramutt Vithoo Desai proposed that this meeting resolves and respectfully submits, that in view of the hardship and misery experienced by the inhabitants of towns and cities in this Presidency, including Bombay City, on account of overpopulation and the spread of infectious and other diseases, it is highly necessary that Government should, as far as possible, remove the heavy restrictions on the erection of dwelling places on sites hitherto appropriated to agriculture only.

Mr. V. B. Kothare seconded the proposition which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar moved that the President be authorised to forward the foregoing resolutions and petitions for their favourable consideration. I only say, he observed, that I hope the unanimous opinion of the whole Presidency as declared at this meeting will receive due consideration from Government (applause).

Mr. Narotum M. Gouldas seconded the motion and it was unanimously adopted.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in proposing that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Bombay Government for kindly permitting the use of the Town Hall on this occasion said: Our best thanks are really due to the Bombay Government because, as you all know, gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come (laughter). I am perfectly sure that the eminent proceedings of this large and representative meeting will certainly have a very beneficial effect and will attract the direct attention of the eminent statesman who governs this Presidency. (applause). His Excellency Lord Northcote is sure to consider with respectful attention the resolutions of this large meeting and remembering the name of his great father, Lord Iddesleigh, I am perfectly sure also that the high traditions of his house will have no effect on him. Lord Northcote since he set foot in India has been trying his best to be sympathetic and kind and has striven to bring natives and Europeans closer together in feeling. I don't think such a statesman will let pass such a grand opportunity of showing that he is in entire sympathy with the poorer population of India (applause). I am perfectly sure that the representation will receive due attention from the Government and we can go from here with easy hearts, believing that the Bill will not see the light of day afterwards. (Hear, hear). Again we have the assurances of the eminent statesman who rules over the destinies of India, that he will go into the question minutely, but we hope that will not come and that the Bombay Government will see their way to withdraw the bill. (applause).

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman invited the delegates who had come from different parts of the Presidency to go to the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association and register their names and addresses. These would be of the greatest service to the Association in putting the case, which they would put before Government, in the best form.

Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, whose name, he said, was a household word in the Bombay Presidency (applause).

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh who was received with great applause seconded the motion which was carried with great acclamation.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WEAVER.

Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Dinmahomed Amir Ali, a Mahomedan weaver, aged about forty years, who died at the hospital from arsenic poisoning on the 16th instant. The deceased was employed in a weaving shed at Grand Road, where he also lived. It appeared that about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant Dinmahomed went to a spinning Shed at KhetWady and there demanded money from a woman named Nashiban. She refused to give him anything, whereupon the man struck her with his clenched fist and knocked her down. The master of the place appeared and turned the deceased out of the shed. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Dinmahomed returned to his weaving shed and complained of burning sensation in the stomach. He told one Guffoor, a fellow worker, that he had taken poison and asked him to bent some ghee and give it to him to drink. This gave no relief to the deceased, who grew worse and about 7 p.m. the same day he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Here on examination he was found to be suffering from arsenic poisoning. Deceased then informed the Hospital authorities that the poison had been given to him in betel leaves by the woman Nashiban, with whom he had a row in the morning. As his condition was precarious and in view of the allegation made against the woman, the hospital authorities summoned Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to have the deceased's dying deposition taken down. In his deposition the man stated that after the altercation with the woman was over, latter gave him a "pan bida" containing the poison. The deceased died next morning and the chemical examination of the contents of the stomach showed that death was due to arsenic poisoning. However no sign of pan leaves could be detected in the stomach. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONEY MARKET REFORMS.

BRITAIN AND HER RIVALS.

REVIVAL IN SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, JULY 12.

There has been a perfect swamp of floating cash in the Money market; but now that the loans have been repaid to the Bank, the supply, though plentiful enough, is not so superabundant. Still the Bank was easily repaid, and the market is fully prepared to meet the next instalment on the new Consols due on Thursday. The monetary squeeze just at the end of the half-year and the sudden flooding of the market after the end of the month have led one of the weighty weekly financial papers into some remarkable moralising. Bank directors and managers will surely smile when they read the pathetic appeal to take into serious consideration the question of ending their half-year on January 31st and July 31st, instead of as at present. It is hardly like asking the sun to stand still, especially as we all know that the Scotch railways end their half-year at these strange dates, much to our inconvenience. The reason for the request is that the banks call in large amounts of cash at June 30th and December 31st, just at the time when there are other heavy demands on the Money market, and so increase the stringency. The cash is called in that a good show may be made in the published balance-sheets, each institution trying, of course, to display a large amount of money ready in its coffers to meet its current liabilities. It is alleged that except on the date of the balance-sheet the banks are not so very particular, and the little ruse would be almost dishonest if it were not so generally understood and recognised. It is called window-dressing. A prominent banker will be found now and again to deny that his company indulges in anything of the sort; and if one of them did, the argument for altering the date of the published balance-sheet would fall to the ground utterly. But even though appearances seem to indicate that some of them do, we can scarcely expect the adoption of the suggestion to alter the dates. For one thing, a large number of the biggest banks publish statements showing their cash in hand at the end of each month, as well as at the end of the half-year; and although these statements are made up on different days at the end of the month, so that the same cash may be used over and over again by different banks, still the publication of these monthly statements obviously detracts from the value of the startling suggestion. The banks would have to call in cash at June 30th for their monthly statements, even if they did not make up their half-yearly balance-sheets until July 31st. There is something to be said for the suggestion, but the inconvenience which would be caused by such a drastic alteration renders its serious consideration exceedingly improbable.

The same journal, which is full of revolutionary suggestion in its current number, asks whether the Treasury could not make its disbursements a little before the end of the quarter, instead of at the beginning of the new one "when the money distributed is no longer needed." It strikes the ordinar mind that the pressure in the Money market justy before the distribution of the dividends on the Funds would exist whether such dividends were distributed just before the turn of the quarter or, as they are now, just after it. The Treasury has to collect money in preparation for the payment whenever such payment is made; and, whatever time was selected for its distribution, the market would be poorer by the amount distributed the day before distribution than it would be the day after. Of course the Treasury might distribute the dividends in advance whenever the market showed signs of becoming stringent, and even this irregularity is advocated by our daring reformer, on the ground that something of the sort is done in America. Probably people would rather receive their dividends on the ordinary fixed dates than adopt the Yankee method, although Americ is proving herself so superior to the old country, except in her temperature, the stability of her banks, and one or two other minor matters. It will be a bad day for this country when we allow the Treasury to play with the Money market, as is done on the other side of the Atlantic. We do not want to breed millionaire financiers in corruption; please give us our dividends on their due dates, neither before nor after, even if the course of our Money market is not a dead level of smoothness any more than is Natures sea, and even although money dealers who do not make proper provision have sometimes at the end of the quarter to pay somewhat stiffly for accommodation.

In spite of the annoying cheapness of money, which has come suddenly, as it always does, instead of being spread, over the period of pressure as some of us seem to wish, Consols and other high-class securities have not risen to the extent that they usually do when money for investment is plentiful. Still, Consols have been fairly firm, and show a rise of an appreciable fraction since last week. What keeps them down is scarcely the knowledge that the dividend will be reduced to 2 1-2 per cent. a couple of years hence, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have us believe; that knowledge has been common property for years, ever since the arrangement was made. The depression is due to the dragging war, the increase in the Funds which it has involved, and the further increase which it is feared it may involve.

As the time of the dividend declarations draws so near the railway market becomes more wobbly. movements being small and irregular. The potest against the race to the North by those financially interested in the railways is growing in strength, but at present it has got no further than words. We seem as far as ever from that general combination of railway shareholders which has been suggested, and which some of the directors have invited, to protect the industry not only from adverse outside influences, but from folly within. They manage community of interest better even in the United States. As far as traffic is concerned, the Scottish companies seem to be enjoying a much better half-year than their English brethren have enjoyed, thanks partly to the Glasgow Exhibition. Indeed it looks as if one of them, the North British, might pay an increased dividend. However slow railway stockholders may be to combine as a whole, there is certainly a movement among the stockholders of the Metropolitan railway to bring about relief from its deadlock with the District, and to introduce reform, which is so obviously necessary. Mr. Bell has denied the rumour that he is about to relinquish either the chairmanship or the managership of the line, both of which offices he holds, although it seems pretty clear that in these troublous times for the Metropolitan such a weight of responsibility and such a demand upon energy are too much for any one man. But, however, it is to be brought about, some of the influential stockholders, seem to have set their hearts on reform, and it is high time they did.

The "Newcastle Journal" has authority for the statement that within the past couple of weeks the outlook in connection with both shipbuilding and engineering has become distinctly brighter, a considerable number of orders having been placed not only on the Tyne and Wear, but at other Northern centres. The very considerable reductions that have taken place in the prices of material, and especially in the prices of steel plates and bars, have enabled shipbuilders to approach more closely to the views of owners as regards prices of tonnage, and though many of the latter have held back as long as possible in the hope of getting still better terms, they have, it would appear, come to the conclusion that it would be dangerous to wait longer, and hence the sudden inrush of orders noted. Inquiries are still numerous, and it is tolerably certain that many more orders will be placed before the present month is out. So far as can be judged, full work is now assured for the Northern shipyards over the coming autumn and winter.

The "Birmingham Post" also reports that the midsummer quarterly meeting of the Midland Iron Trade will prove that the modest recovery which has lately taken place in the staple trade of the district will be maintained, if not further materially advanced "This expectation is based not so much upon any evidence of general commercial revival as upon the fact that prices for some time past have shown a rising tendency, which is always a powerful incentive to buying whatever the state of consumptive demand, and that stocks, both in this country and abroad, are reported very low. German as well as Belgian competition doubtless continues keen, and a new and formidable competitor has lately appeared upon the scene in the shape of the Dominion Iron and steel Company, which is now shipping pig-iron freely to our Northern ports, but the Americans, who were mainly responsible for the recent collapse, have temporarily withdrawn from the lists, owing to the magnitude and lucrative character of their home orders, which ensure them full and steady employment, we are told, for many months to come, whilst British ironmasters are apparently awaking to the suicidal folly of the underselling in which they have lately been engaged and are curtailing their production. Add to this that our shipments of iron and steel to foreign and colonial markets for some months past have been abnormally low, pending the reajustment of coal and iron prices, and we think sufficient reasons have been adduced for the hope already expressed that the worst is over for the present, and that our ironmasters may count upon at least a partial recovery from the depression which has characterised the market during the greater part of the past half-year.

The genius of the English people for pessimism is truly marvellous. It is probably more in evidence now than it has been at any pervious period, because British interests are more threatened by other nations than they have ever been at any former time. The experience of successful competition on the part of other nations is not quite new, but it is more pronounced and general to-day than it ever was before in our industrial history. And it has come with such giant strides and with so confident and apparently irresistible an air that we have, as a commercial people, been taken greatly aback. The unexpected and the phenomenal are generally calculated to inspire apprehension, and often despondency is generated where it is quite uncalled for. To our minds this appears to be the attitude of the British people at the present time. It is not many generations since we were gibed and ridiculed by our neighbours on the other side of the Channel because we were "a nation of shopkeepers." Now every other nation is striving to become more shop-keeping even than ourselves. This experience is so novel that it has upset all our own ideas of the fitness of things. We no longer are permitted by other countries to indulge the creed, which suited us very well while it was tenable and effective that all the other nations of the world had to look to us for their manufactured commodites, and that we would exchange these so far as it suited us for agricultural products. Less than a generation ago this was the idea that generally prevailed in this country in reference to the United States. There were, no doubt, a few who had sufficient patience to see farther than the rest. Cobden, for example, poiated out that it was "to the industry, the economy, and the peaceful policy of the United States, and not to the growth to Russia, that our politicians and statesmen, of whatever creed, ought to direct their anxious study, for it is by these, and not by the efforts of barbarian force, that the power and greatness of England is in danger of being superseded. And Lord Lytton struck a similar note in his "Coming Race," when he stated that in the future of the United States, "Europe enviously seeks her model and tremblingly foresees her doom;" while Walpole, many years before either declared that this country "would some day be conquered in New England or Bengal.' There have not, therefore, been wanting many warnings as to what was likely to happen in the international struggle for industrial supremacy, in relation to the position which our own nation was likely to hold, both relatively and absolutely, in the future. Nevertheless, for a long time, we gave little heed to such monitions. We were more disposed to accept optimistic theories, and to believe that "naught shall make us rue, while England to herself does prove but true." And now we have reached a point at which it is necessary to put this creed, hitherto little more than a pious sentiment in industrial affairs, into the sternest of practice, if we are to have any material share in the distribution of awards in the commerce of the future.

We are not for the moment concerned with the discussion of the abstract problem whether pessimism is avoidable. What does concern us is the fact that such an attitude does not pay. Any nation or individual that enters a life-and-death struggle with gloomy forebodings as to the future is more than likely to have those anticipations realised, and is already a long way on the road to defeat. It is the same in matters of commerce. In a recent issue of the "Nineteenth Century," Mr. Andrew Carnegie has rebuked us for holding pessimistic views as to the rivalry of the United States, Germany, and other nations. He has pointed out, in the clearest possible manner, that there is no need for such an attitude—that England has lost monopoly, as was inevitable, but that in some respects we are still very far from having lost supremacy. We have natural resources and advantages that are not possessed in any equal degree by any other nation. The very smallness of our country, while no doubt a source of difficulty in some respects, may be used as one of these for it guarantees us a relatively considerable coast-line, and possibilities of transport at a cost which is not entirely prohibitive. It also secures and maintains for us an equable climate, which enables manual labour to be carried on without much strain all through the year, and keeps us free from those seriously-disturbing heat waves such as our kin on the other side of the Atlantic have lately experienced to their great detriment. But it has become too much the fashion to take lachrymose and despondent views of everything that is of British origin and application—of our mechanical systems, our industrial methods, our labour conditions, the capacity and skill of our factory administrators, our educational system, our commercial arrangements, and even the most trivial details are spoken of as badly done and as betraying a want of taste, of judgment, or of capacity. If these allegations be persisted in long enough we shall perhaps end by accepting them as true, and this would unquestionably prove disastrous to our chances of success in the world's markets, because no real success can be hoped for that is not founded on excellence and superiority, if possible, of some sort.

It is clear enough, then, that the future of this country is not likely to be helped by a continuance of this attitude of pessimism, but that, on the contrary, we are much more liable to profit ourselves by looking on with self-approving eyes, and by setting up a high standard of attainment as that to which we shall steadily and continually conform. The first impulses of alarm and anxiety have now become a part of our past. We have met the rivalry of the great industrial nations other than our own, and, despite the doleful vaticinations and the unrelieved jeremiads that have accompanied the process, it is doubtful whether we are greatly hurt thereby. It is certain that British commerce and industry have never known a better year than 1900, and it is equally true that although we have fallen somewhat from the high level of that year, we have really not much to complain of with things as they now are. It is to be hoped, and there is happily much cause to believe, that we have profited by our experience. We have been taught that we have not any monopoly of the elements and conditions that make for national prosperity; but that on the contrary, we have much to learn from those nations whose teachers we have been in the past. Our great leaders of industry have lately made vast progress in the direction of throwing off insular prejudices, and that fatal self-sufficiency which is subversive of true progress. No British manufacturer probably now believes that he cannot learn much from his rivals and competitors. No British merchant refuses to recognise that there is often, if not generally, "a more excellent way" than his own. Every day witnesses the adoption in British industries of some new ideas and methods, borrowed from abroad. The extent to which British engineers, managers, manufacturers, and capitatists have recently gone abroad to learn in what they lack is unprecedented in our national history. At this moment it is literally true to state that hundreds of factories are either being built or remodelled in this country on lines that have largely been suggested by American and German experience. In the near future, we may reasonably expect to get abreast of our new competitors. Optimistic observers believe that we may lead where we now follow. But, however this may be, the most fundamental and essential advance has been made in the recognition of our need for making up the leeway that we have lost.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Sir George White was born when England was under William IV., two years before the Victorian Era began. For nearly half a century he has been a loyal fighting man, but until this war he had never fought against a white foe. He has never known fear and his intrepidity has more than once amazed his fellow-soldiers. The deed which won him the V.C. is one of the romances of modern warfare. He met the Afghan leader face to face, and shot him dead. Sir George White was then a major at Charasiah, leading the 92nd Highlanders against a force of Afghans outnumbering the Highlanders by eighteen to one. Major White and his little company were in the open, the Ameer's braves were entrenched on a strongly fortified hill. For a while the British shells burst upon the hills, and then the command to take the fastness at the point of the bayonet flew through the ranks.

It is like a page from mediæval history, like a tale of war before the days of chivalry were dead. Only the simple language of the "Gazette" can do justice to that dash for dear life up the hills of of Charasiah. "Advancing with two companies of his regiment," the official record runs, "and climbing from one steep ledge to another, he (Major White) came upon a body of the enemy strongly posted, and outnumbering his force by eighteen to one. His men being much exhausted, and immediate action being necessary, Major White took a ride, and going on by himself, shot dead the leader of the enemy." Not often in modern battles have the opposing chiefs met in personal combat, and the unusual scene filled the enemy with panic. It was the work of a few minutes; the Afghans fled, and the hill was won.

There are still two sages left in Chelsea, Mr. Morley said once, and one of the men he had in his mind must have been Mr. Courtney, who will be seventy next year. He is one of the men to whom politics is something more than a competition for popularity, and the House of Commons something more than a playhouse. Not even those who differ from him most in these days doubt the high-minded and sincere character of the ex-member for Bodmin. Some of the most thoughtful articles in the best papers have been from his pen, and he has been a professor of political economy. He has written pages of the "Times"—though not on South Africa—and he has known a great deal of the inside of the Home and Colonial Offices and of the Treasury.

Canon Nicholl,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting paper from a sanitary point of view was recently read by M. Causse before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on the characteristic reaction of pure waters. He employed three reagents in his tests, namely, paradiazobenzene sulphonate of sodium, and fuchsine and crystallised violet in a sulphurous solution. The conculusion to which his experiments have brought him is that water, pure of all contamination, possesses the property of re-colouring the sulphurous solution of crystallised violet thrown into it, but has no action on sulphurous fuchsine or paradiazobenzene sulphonate. When the water is soiled by ordure or by oxysulphocarbonate of iron the violet is not re-coloured, and the two other reagents indicate by their colour the presence of these two ingredients.

At a recent meeting of the permanent International Commission of Aeronautics M. Fave gave a new method based on astronomical and magnetic observations for ascertaining the general directions in which the aeronaut is travelling at night, or above the clouds, so that he is not likely to drift over the sea. In order to recognise the country over which the aeronaut passes Count de la Valette has proposed the establishment of a sort of dictionary, or album, represan ting the most characteristic aerial aspects of the terrestrial surface. The Commissiou also propose to undertake thec onstruction of special charts for aeronauts.

According to the recent experiments of M. Moissan the eminent French chemist, Niobium, the new metal ought to be considered as a metalloid not a metal. His results were communicated to the Academie, des Sciences, Paris.

According to Commandant Laquiere, of the expedition of Lerviere, in the Gurara, North Africa, the middle Devonian series of rocks occur there, and it is possibel that coal exists in a line from Timassinine and Gurara.

Borings made at Machole in Auvergne, France, have shown that petroleum exists at a great depth, and it is expected that some capitalists will undertake its exploitation.

A correspondent of "Nature" reports that some Volunteers on outpost duty on the Delagoa Bay Railway, in the Transvaal, used to hear a low purring sound in the beam from a searchlight, three miles distant, passed overhead. Apparently the sound was heard approaching when the light was directed overhead, and after reaching a maximum loudness it died away again. The writer asks if the light caused any disturbance in the air which could be heard.

A new type of war motor is, according to an American journal, under construction by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Manzim. It is in tended to run on rails, and protect railways in time of war. It is armoured, and carries a one-pounder Maxim gun. The machine is to be manned by one officer, and two or three men.

We learn that motor cars are now employed by the following monarchs: King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra (who prefers the electric automobile), the Czar, the Kaiser, the Kings of Belgium and Italy, and the Shah of Persia.

At a recent meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, Glasgow, it was resolved to ask the Council to consider the best means of establishing an experimental tank, in which models of ships could be tested for resistance, form, stability, and other properties which would benefit the naval architecture of this country.

Mr. Hughes, American Consul at Coburg, gives the following method of packing butter for long shipments which has been tried successfully between Melborne and Kimberley. A light wooden box is lined with plaster of Paris one-fourth inch thick, on which glass Plates with their edges carefully sealed together to make an airtight case, make the box airtight. A one-fourth inch layer of plaster of Paris is then put over this and the wooden cover nailed on. Each case holds 200lbs. of butter and the plaster being a non-conductor, keeps it cool.

tI is proposed to develope the territory of Archangel in Russia by making a ship canal from St. Petersburg to the White Sea in following the river Neva and passing through Lakes Ladoga and Onega. It is expected to be finished within a year.

The Germans are improving eight cruisers by cutting them and lengthening them 25 feet. As they were built they were only suitable for coast defence but after the change will be able to take an active part with the rest of the fleet. The cost of transforming them will not be more than that of a single modern battleship.

Fournier, the winner of the Paris to Berlin automobile race, is well-known in America, where he introduced a moto-cycle two years ago and also what is called motor-pacing. It is noteworthy that allowing for the enforced reduction of speed in passing through some paris of the route the distance from Paris to Berlin, 348 miles, was run at the rate of more than 53 miles an hour.

Nophtha launches are in ordinary circumstances quite safe but any sort of liquit fuel requires care. An explosion recently occurred at Great Neck Long Island U.S. through lighting a match near the naphtha tank. The burning oil flew in all directions setting fire to the launch and the clothing of the owner and his wife who jumped into the water and saved themselves.

It is an old remark that such as we are inwardly so we judge of others and it may be because the Germans have lately been acquiring a name for dishoneat practices in manufacture that they have suspected the very natural and innocent Italian "blood orange" of art and fraud, The U.S. Consul in Coburg reports that the popular notion there is that such oranges are coloured artificially, and experiments have been made to find out how it is done by injecting dyes into the pulp and also by watering the roots of the tree with a blood-red vegetable solution. They have failed but are the people convinced of their error?

Dr. Howard, Chief Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has published a book on Mosquitos, in which the fly and the remedies to be used against their infection of malaria and yellow fever are fully treated. It is published by M'Clure, Phillips, and Co., New York.

An unappreciated genius at Croydon was recently prosecuted for transforming an old railway carriage into a domicile on the ground that it was not a proper dwelling within the meaning of the act, but there is, it appears a whole quarter of San Francisco called Cartown where the houses are mostly old railway cars on their wheels. Some of the interiors are quite stylish.

The invention of the mariner's compass by Flavio Gioja is to be celebrated at Amalfi, Italy. Gioja may have invented the compass in Europe, but there is very good evidence adduced by Lord Kelvin and others to show that the Chinese knew the directing powor of the magnetic needle long before the Europeans, and it seems to have found its way westward through Arabian traders to the East.

The Fifth-avenue, New York, omnibuses will be worked by electricity. The new vehicles will hold 34 persons, and have rubber tyres. The electricity will be derived from accumulators.

Sir Robert S. Ball, the Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, Oxford, will present an address from his university at the bi-centennia celebration of Yale University.

It has been arranged by Mr. M. K. Jesud that the American Museum of Natural History and the South Kensington Museum of Natural History will exchange exhibits.

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We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

AN INCENDIARY TRIPPING IN A HOLE.

IMPERATOR VS. POCHIA KANUDA.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in May last, convicted the accused of mischief by fire with intent to cause damage to agricultural produce to the extent of ten rupees or upwards; and bearing in mind previous convictions, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. The accused was a Dhed of Vinchchia, under Sanand, but had no regular place of residence. He had been outcasted by the other Dheds owing to criminal intimacy with another man's wife. He was in the habit of paying occasional visits to Baola, under Dholka, and his name appeared in the patel's books of that village. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th March last, Soluja Umajee, village watchman of Baola, was going his rounds as usual, and on his way passed by Hanuman's temple just outside the village. Near the temple was an enclosure, where several villagers had stacked their grass. Salujee heard a kind of crackling noise in the enclosure, and entering, saw the accused placing a lighted wisp of straw on to the stack of juwar-straw belonging to Shridhar Bhagwan. Salujee was at the moment within ten or twelve paces of the accused; but the stack caught light at once, and the accused immediately bolted, being pursued by Salujee, who raised cries for help. It was a moonless night, but accused could not throw off his pursuer, as after running about a field's distance, he tripped in a hole in the ground, and was apprehended by Salujee. The stack was past saving, and all that could be done was to separate it from the other stacks and so prevent the spread of the fire. On the accused's person was found a broken match-box with half a dozen matches in it. The suggested motive was that the crime was committed in order to terrify the patidars into using their influence so as to procure accused's readmission into caste. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

KILLED WITH AN ARROW.

IMPERATOR VS. NEVLA BHIMLA AND TWO OTHERS.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in March last, found him guilty of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and sentenced the first two accused each to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the last to seven years'.

It was stated that, on the night of the 18th December last, the accused and others stole bundles of maize from the stack of the deceased Daya Hira, and were distributing them in a neighbouring field, when they were surprised by a party of men consisting of the deceased and others, who, on becoming aware of the theft, had followed in the wake of the thieves. The latter, when surprised, endeavoured to escape, but accused No. 1 was apprehended by the pursuers. During the struggle the last accused drew his bow and darted an arrow at his pursuers, which struck the deceased. The thieves made good their escape. The deceased was carried home by his companions and succumbed to his injuries a few hours afterwards. The Government Pleader abandoned other charges, but pressed that under section 394 against all the accused. The Sessions Judge convicted the three accused, the appellants, but acquitted and discharged the others. The evidence proved that the deceased was struck with an arrow and died in consequence of the wound.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the sentences which, in their opinion, were not inappropriate; but held that the convictions should have been, of accused Nos. 1 and 2 under section 379, and of accused Nos. 3 at least under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on July 23, says:—The total mortality of the City during the week ending 18th instant, was 99 and the births registerd were 81. Of these 77 deaths resulted from fever and the rest from various other causes. During the last week we had no rain beyond a few small showers. The total fall comes to four inches only. If it does not rain this week the agricultural prospects will become very grave indeed. The weather remains as muggy as before.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger, Assistant Police Superintendent, has successfully raided a gamblers' den at Raikhad. Eleven were caught and placed on trial before Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nesarwanji Nanavaty, the City Magistrate who passed very heavy sentences on them Jamalkhan Jankhan, one of the gang, who was given a pardon, related the facts of the case to the Court. The witnesses for the prosecution stated that they entered the house of Halderkhan No. 1, at the risk of their lives. The small police force that captured the accused persons were able to produce before the Court some packs of cards and money. The City Magistrate held all the accused guilty and sentenced Halderkhan, No. 1, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months, for keeping a common gaming house, and accused Mahomed, Vadilal, Sikanderkhan and Abduji to one month being old offenders, and the rest, Fatekhan, Gafurkhan, Dowd, Rahimtula and Karimbhai to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment. On Saturday last, Mr. L. M. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of all the accused, made an application for revision of the order of the Magistrate to the High Court, on the ground, among others, that the sentences were very heavy.

Mr. F. G. Pratt will arrive from Kaira to-morrow, to take charge of his new appointment as Collector here, from Mr. Maconochie, who leaves Ahmedabad for Bombay, en route to England. Mr. Maconochie has applied for six months' privilege leave. Mr. Alcock, I.C.S., becomes senior Assistant Collector, in place of Mr. Emmanuel, who left for England two weeks ago. Messrs. Waterfield and Dutt, I.C.S., are invested with the powers of First Class Magistrate.

Mr. Muganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, L.L.B., a local practitioner, has been appointed Head Master of the New English School, in place of Mr. D. K. Gupte, B.A., who has got service in the Nanduds State as Head Master of the High School there. The New English School, which is the Municipal aided Institution, was in a flourishing condition under Mr. Gupte. Flattering addresses were given to Mr. Gupte, by his pupils, in different languages, in the midst of a large gathering, when Mr. Varajral Sakerlal Desai, a well-known pleader of the District presided. Mr. Varajral is the life and soul of the school, having obtained from the Municipality, some years ago, an annual grant of Rs. 1,200. He is the Secretary of the Institution. An influential committee has been also formed in order to supervise the affairs of the school. The school passes a great number of students every year in the Matriculation Examination.

The Sanitary Report of the City, prepared by Colonel Bartholomeuz, I.M.S., the late Civil Surgeon, was placed before the general meeting of the Municipality by the president for adoption. It suggests some improvements in the Sanitary Establishment of the City. The Administration Report of the Municipality for the last year, prepared by the secretary and signed by the president, was also laid before the Councillors. The meeting adjourned after a short discussion on both the reports.

THE SULTAN AND THE SHAH.

A CURIOUS sequel to last year's visit of the Shah to the Sultan, says the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," is to be found in the supersession of Mirza Mahmud Khan, for many years Persian Minister to the Porte. Some time ago the Minister was granted a long leave of absence, but it was an open secret that he would not return to Constantinople. It was announced a few days ago from Teheran that Mirza Mahmud Khan has been appointed Governor-General of the Province of Kerman, and several members of the Constantinople Legation have also received subordinate administrative posts under their old chief. The explanation of all this is that when the Shah and the Sultan met last year the former kissed the latter's hand, in the presence of many witnesses.

The Turkish newspapers were jubilant over this incident, turning it to the greater glorification of the Khalifat of the Sultan. The head of the Shiah Moslems had done public homage to the Sunni Commander of the Faithful. This led to a very serious ferment in Persia which for some little time threatened to have serious consequences for Muzaffer-ed-Din. The task was imposed on Mirza Mahmud Khan either as denying in "toto" the handkissing incident or of putting it in such a light as to show that the act, like the visit itself, was merely one courtesy, and had no religious or politico-religious significance whatever. The Turkish official Press however, stood tenaciously to its own interpretation of the incident. It was obviously impossible for Mirza Mahmud Khan to fulfil successfully his Sovereign's urgent command, but he has been removed from his post in consequence. He is succeaded at Constantinople by Mirza Riza Khan, Persian Minister for the last ten years to the Russian Court.

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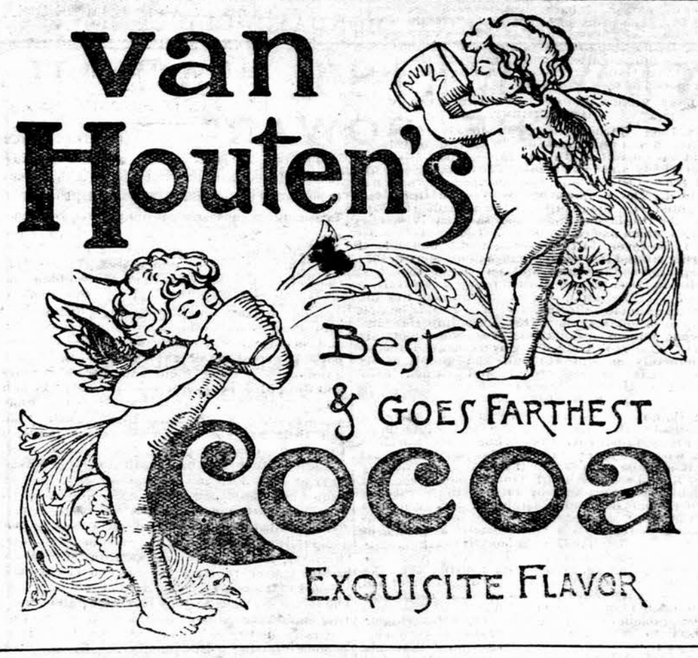

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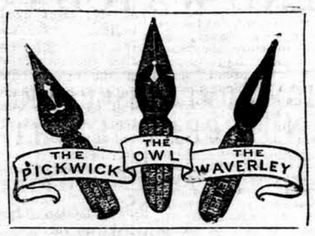

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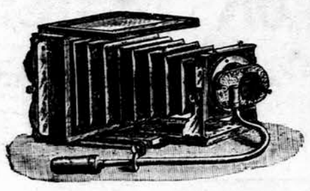

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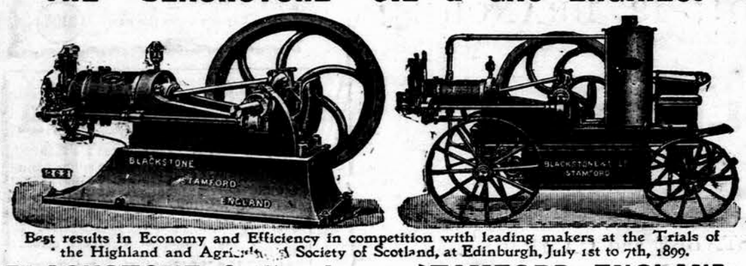

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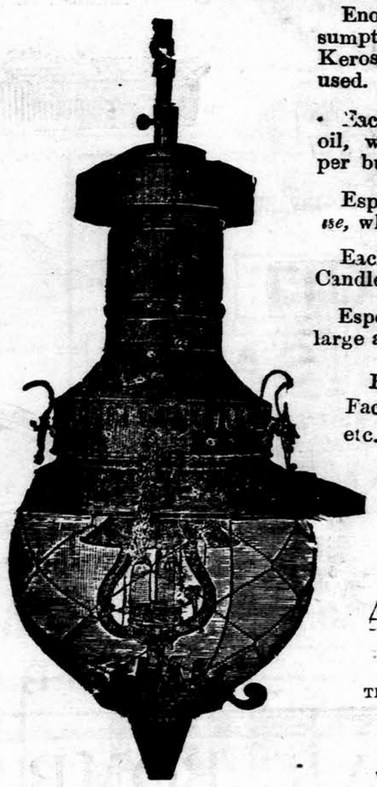

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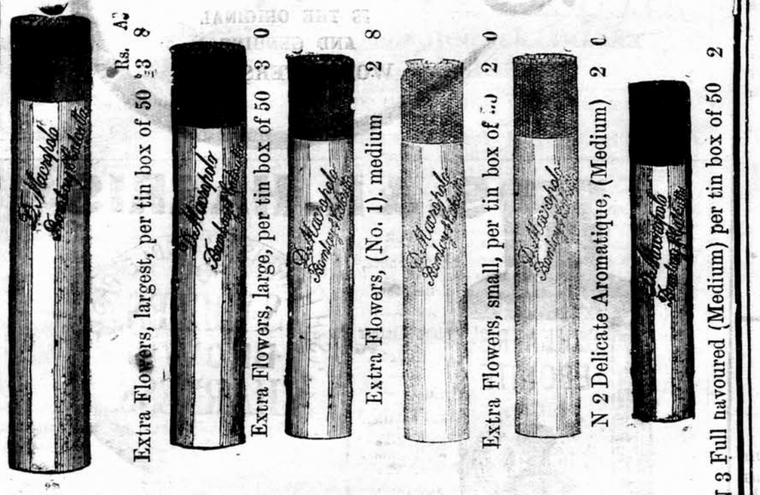
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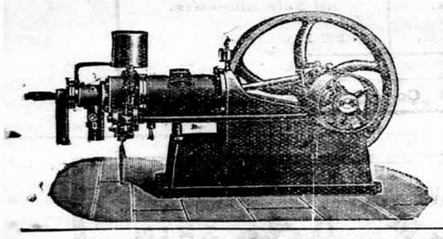

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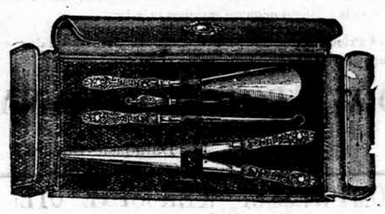
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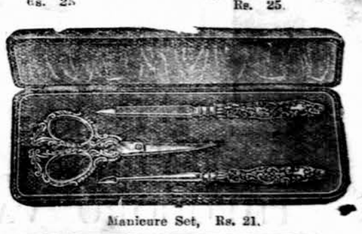
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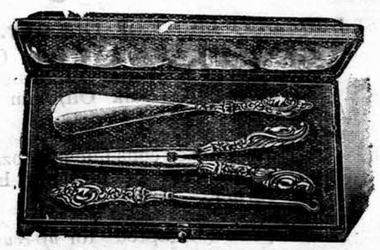
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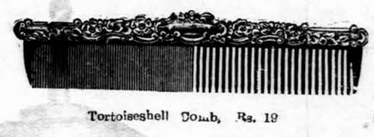
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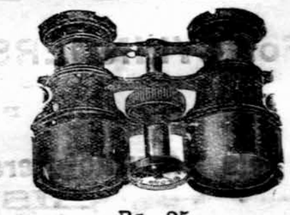

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